United States Department of Agriculture

Foreign Agricultural Service

Foreign Agriculture Circular

Horticultural Products

FHORT 12-86
December 1986

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products totalled $305 million in October 1986, the highest monthly total in more than two years, and 18 percent more than October 1985. Although some of the jump in value can be attributed to higher prices, especially for treenuts, the quantities shipped of many commodities increased substantially over year-earlier levels. Fresh non-citrus fruit volume was 33 percent higher than in October 1985, lead by a 93 percent increase in apple shipments. Fresh vegetable shipments were up 31 percent, frozen vegetables shipments up 30 percent, dried fruit shipments up 29 percent, and canned fruit shipments up 40 percent over October of last year. Although total treenut shipments dropped, value was up 28 percent.

Sales to Japan were up 33 percent over October 1985, and sales to the EC, two-thirds treenuts, were up 18 percent. Sales to these two markets, which together accounted for almost half of total horticultural exports, presumably have benefited from the lower dollar.

For Further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures unless otherwise noted, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter=26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha)=2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

UPDATE

General

--U.S. negotiators, in connection with the United States-Canada Free-Trade Area negotiations, are seeking information on obstacles to fruit and vegetable exports to Canada due to (1) product standards, (2) food additive regulations, (3) pesticide residue tolerances, and (4) inspection and certification requirements. Subscribers to the Horticultural Products Circular are urged to write to the Foreign Agricultural Service to describe problems encountered with export shipments because of Canadian regulations or standards. Please send your comments to Gilbert E. Sindelar, Director; Horticultural & Tropical Products Division; Room 6603-S; Foreign Agricultural Service; U.S. Department of Agriculture; Washington, DC 20250.

--FAS is sponsoring a U.S. Pavilion at the International Exhibition of Hotel and Catering Systems, Supplies, Equipment, Food and Drink (HOFEX '87), scheduled for Hong Kong May 26-29, 1987. The U.S. Pavilion at HOFEX '87 will offer an opportunity for U.S. food companies to make new contacts and increase sales in Hong Kong, China, South Korea, Taiwan, and the Philippines. A fast-growing market, Hong Kong represents a $330-million market for U.S. foods and is the second largest market for high-value/value-added foods in the Far East. HOFEX '87 will target buyers for grocery and department stores, restaurants, fast-food chains, and the hotel and catering businesses in Hong Kong and China. For additional information contact Fred Kessel, HOFEX '87 Coordinator, Processed Foods Division, FAS/USDA, Room 4944-S, Washington, D.C. 20250, tel. (202) 475-3415.

--Thailand has instituted a requirement that all imported foodstuffs be certified as free of harmful radiation. The new requirement, put into effect on Nov. 19, has backed up imports of apples, wine, and other commodities from the United States. Each imported food item loaded after November 20 must be accompanied by a certificate issued by a governmental authority from the exporting country stating that it does not contain CS-137 in excess of established standards. For fruits, vegetables, and grain the standard is 6 becquerels per kg. Imports loaded prior to that date are being tested at the port in Thailand. Inadequate testing facililities have caused a backup in the port of Bangkok. The U.S. Government is protesting the new requirements as unnecesary. In fiscal year 1986 the United States exported $5 million of horticultural products to Thailand including $2 million of apples, $700,000 of starches, and $100,000 each of grapes, raisins, and wine.

Citrus

--The European Community has instituted an import license requirement for orange juice imports. Under the new system, effective Nov. 28, 1986, a 20-ECU (about $20) per ton security deposit is required. Licenses are valid for 3 months. Importers must supply information about the degree of concentration (brix), price, method of preparation, and type of packaging when applying for a license. This new import system follows a sharp decline in Brazil's price for frozen concentrate orange juice, (FCOJ) and an increase in European imports of Brazilian FCOJ.

--Brazil's orange crop in the State of Sao Paulo in the 1986 season continues to be estimated at 210 million boxes, although fruit utilization for processing, and orange juice production and export forecasts have been revised downward from previously reported figures. Fresh orange consumption in Sao Paulo is expected to reach a record volume this year, largely as a result of the increased consumer purchasing power generated by Brazil's recent economic reforms. This year's processing season will extend through next April because of the drought-induced delay in the harvest and the continued inability of growers and processors to reach agreement on fruit prices.

By mid-November the industry had purchased 130 million boxes of oranges at 14 cruzados ($1.00) per box. The average price received by growers last year for oranges sold to processors is estimated at $4.00 per box. With growers receiving an estimated 22 cruzados per box for oranges sold for fresh consumption, processed utilization is expected to fall to 155 million boxes. The lower processing volume will result in a juice production of approximately 575,000 tons at 65 degree brix compared to the previous forecast of 600,000 tons. Despite the lower juice outturn, orange juice exports during 1986/87 (July-June) are forecast to reach 700,000 tons (241 million gallons at 42 degrees brix) which will lead to a sharp drawdown in inventory levels.

SAO PAULO: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION
ORANGES AND FCOJ, 1984-1986 1/

Item	Season 1984	1985	1986
	Million Boxes 2/		
Oranges			
Production	205	239	210
Fresh Consumption	18	17	54
Fresh Exports	2	2	1
Processed 3/	185	220	155
	1,000 Metric Tons 4/		
FCOJ-65° brix			
Beginning Stocks	36	32	212
Production	768	860	575
Domestic Consumption	10	15	17
Exports	762	665	700
Ending Stocks (June 30)	11	244	70
FCOJ Yield (kg/box of oranges)	4.15	4.0	3.71

1/ Harvest and processing normally begins in late April or early May. The marketing season for FCOJ begins on July 1 of each year indicated. 2/ 40.8 kg. or 90 pounds. 3/ Includes 2 to 3 million boxes of tangerines and tangors. 4/ One metric ton of 65° brix equals 344.8 gallons of 42° brix concentrate.

--The government of Japan announced a 7,000-metric-ton emergency import quota for orange juice concentrate (5 to 1 concentrate basis) effective November 1. The quota was issued in an effort to alleviate the current tight supply situation for domestically produced satsuma (mikan) orange juice. (See October 1986 Horticultural Products Circular).

--Brazilian orange juice is being dumped in the Australian market and is causing injury to the local industry, according to the preliminary determination of an investigation carried out by the Australian customs service (ACS). The ACS has estimated a non-injurious export price of $1,050 per ton, f.o.b. port of shipment and is requiring Australian importers to pay the difference between the actual import price and the price set by the ACS. The final dumping determination by the ACS is expected in mid-February 1987. In a separate report, Australia's Industries Assistance Commission has recommended that, pending its longer term report, additional import tariff protection to assist citrus growers is not needed.

Fresh Non-Citrus

--The European Community (EC) has established an export subsidy for apple shipments to Pacific Rim countries and has more than doubled the export subsidy for table grapes. The subsidy for apples exported to Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, and Taiwan is 12 ECU per 100 kilograms, equivalent to about $2.20 per 42-lb. box. This same subsidy applies to shipments to the Arabian Peninsula. The table grape export subsidy was raised from 4.84 ECU to 10.50 ECU per 100 kilograms ($0.05 per lb.) This subsidy is for exports to all non-EC countries. Spain and Portugal do not yet benefit from these subsidies.

--California cherries will be allowed entry into Japan beginning May 25, 1987, as the result of an understanding recently reached between the USDA and Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF). The California industry has not been able to market cherries in Japan because imports were not allowed before July 1. California cherries generally are marketed in May and June. The open dates:

Year	Entry Dates
1987	May 25 to June 7 and after July 1
1988	May 24 to June 7 and after July 1
1989	May 23 to June 7 and after July 1
1990	May 22 to June 7 and after June 29
1991	May 21 to June 7 and after June 27

The entry date is the date of customs clearance in Japan. Beginning in 1992, the entry date restrictions will be eliminated. All cherries exported to Japan must be fumigated with methyl bromide, under MAFF supervision, for plant quarantine reasons.

--Finland has announced opening dates for imports of fresh apples and pears. The opening date for apples was November 29 and for pears November 17.

--The Chilean harvest season for deciduous fruits and table grapes has begun and the preliminary forecast is for a new record in exports, according to the Agricultural Attache, U.S. Embassy. Due to the early stage of development of the various fruits, the estimates provided are tentative and will be revised.

CHILE: EXPORTS OF FRESH DECIDUOUS FRUITS
(1,000 metric tons)

	1986 (Estimate)		1987 (Forecast)	
	Total	To U.S.	Total	To U.S.
Table grapes	232	182	265	205
Apples	285	31	305	35
Pears	44	12	40	14
Plums	20	16	20	16
Peaches & Nectarines	40	32	45	35

Source: Report from Agricultural Attache, U.S. Embassy, Santiago

Production of Chile's northern early grapes will nearly double from last season. A modest increase in Thompson Seedless and a large expansion in Flame Seedless grapes are expected. Output of Ribiers looks promising. Larger output of Granny Smith apples should offset a decline in red varieties. The strengthening of most European currencies is viewed as a means to increase shipments of most fruits to that market in 1987. Six or more vessels of stone fruit and grapes are scheduled for shipment to Europe early in the Chilean export season. Expansion of stone fruit shipments to the United States in 1987 is expected to be more moderate than it would have been without the increase in sales to Europe.

Vegetables

--The Government of the Dominican Republic has authorized imports of 10,000 cases of tomato paste to ensure adequate supplies and prevent high prices.

--Ontario's Minister of Agriculture announced a 3-year income stabilization program for fresh market potato producers to begin in 1987. A support price will be calculated each year and compared to actual market returns to determine if a deficiency payment is warranted. The provincial government will contribute $2 for every $1 contributed by producers to cover payments. Ontario accounts for about 11 percent of average Canadian potato production.

Nursery Products

--The USDA has lifted its ban, imposed last month, on imports of plant propagation material from Israel, provided the imports originate from one of the seven facilities approved to ship to the United States.

Wine, Beer, and Hops

--Mexico has announced the opening of an import quota for wine coolers. The quota has been set at $375,000 for the period June 1, 1986 to May 31, 1987.

EXPORT OUTLOOK FOR HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Summary

Horticultural exports to offshore markets 1/ in fiscal year (FY) 1987 (October 1986-September 1987) are forecast at $2.2 billion, a 6-percent increase over FY 1986. Sales of citrus, frozen vegetables, canned fruit, non-citrus fruit and wine are expected to increase. Western Europe, Japan and other Pacific Rim countries are predicted growth markets. A factor favoring continued increases is the Targeted Export Assistance (TEA) program, created by the Food Security Act of 1985. Administered by FAS, the TEA program allocates funds to assist the promotion of U.S. commodities in foreign markets, in order to counter or offset adverse effects of unfair foreign trade practices. A number of horticultural products have qualified for TEA.

In FY 1986 the United States exported $2.07 billion of horticultural products to offshore destinations, up 7 percent from the previous year. The depreciation of the dollar, increased promotional expenditures, and plentiful supplies contributed to the export increase. Horticultural exports to Japan jumped 18 percent, accounting for more than one half of the growth in offshore sales. Grapefruit, lemons, almonds, frozen potatoes, canned and frozen corn, and canned fruit were the strongest performers in the Japanese market. Exports to other East Asian and Pacific countries were up 7 percent in the fiscal year; table grapes and oranges accounted for much of the growth. Exports of horticultural products to Western Europe were up 9 percent, with grapefruit, raisins, and dried prunes making significant gains. FY 1986 exports to Middle East countries dropped 23 percent to $96 million. A slowdown in apple sales accounted for most of the tumble in this region.

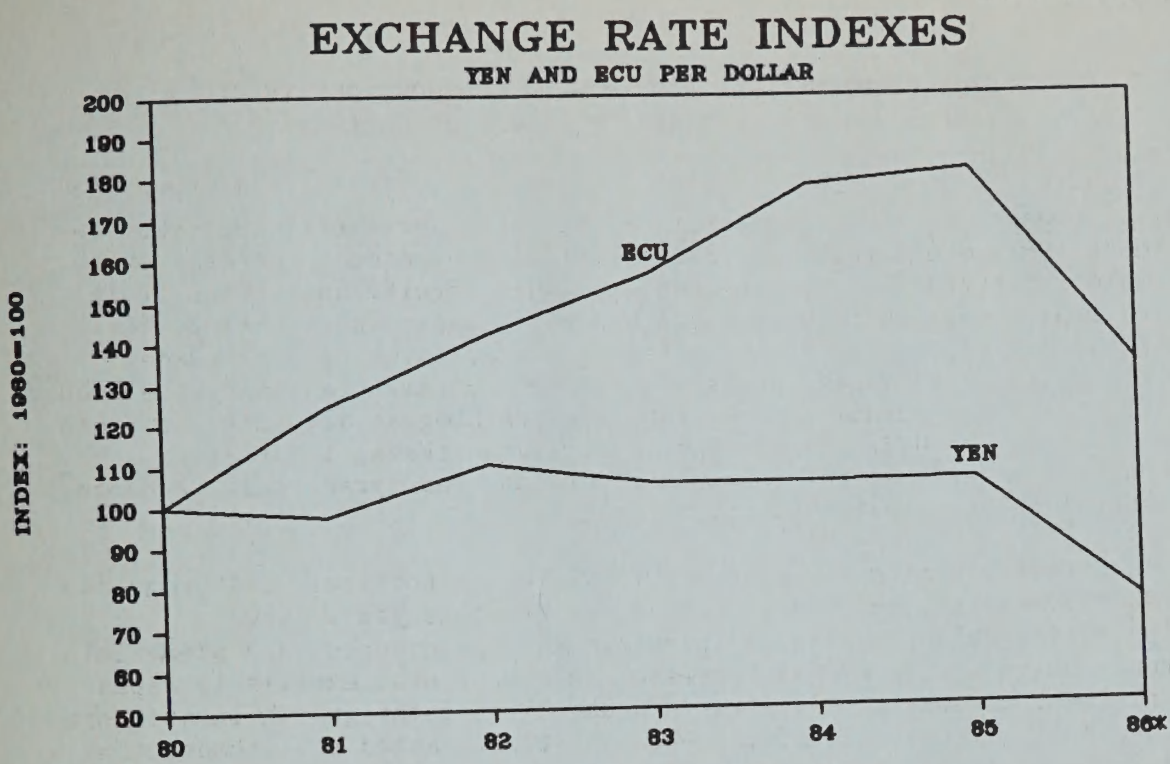
Economic Conditions in Major Markets

The depreciation of the dollar relative to the Japanese yen and West European currencies will continue to spur U.S. horticultural exports to these markets, which accounted for almost one half of all offshore horticultural exports in FY 1986. In FY 1987, the dollar is expected to trend lower against European currencies due to the persistent U.S. current account deficit. The value of the yen may stabilize near the current level which is 28 percent below one year ago. The dollar has not depreciated against the currencies of most other countries.

Tax reductions in Japan and West Germany have stimulated consumer spending. The combined effects of the dollar depreciation and tax reductions improve the export outlook in these two important markets which together accounted for 22 percent of U.S. horticultural exports in FY 1986.

The economies of South Korea and Taiwan, whose exchange rates are pegged to the dollar, have benefitted because their exports substitute for Japanese products.

1/ Offshore refers to all countries except Canada.



*** The European Currency Unit is based on a basket of the currencies of the twelve European Community member states.**

Hong Kong's trade-dependent economy has improved somewhat due to the depreciation of the Hong Kong dollar against major currencies. Hong Kong's exports rose moderately in FY 1986; however, average household spending has been declining. Singapore's export sector is stagnant, partly because most of its exports products do not substitute for Japanese products.

In the EC, inflation has decreased to the lowest level in 20 years, while unemployment is expected to be 11.6 percent in 1987, down slightly from the previous year. GDP growth is forecast at 2.8 percent in 1987, compared with 2.5 percent in 1986. In the United Kingdom, the pound has depreciated due to decreased oil revenues and a high current account deficit.

Restrictive measures such as increased taxes on consumer goods and higher duties on energy have inhibited increases in consumption and lowered GDP growth forecasts for the Scandinavian countries.

The economic situation in Saudi Arabia and other Persian Gulf countries is unfavorable, with further declines in oil revenue slowing demand for U.S. products. The value of U.S. horticultural exports to Saudi Arabia declined 33 percent in FY 1986. The decline in exports of most products to Saudi Arabia is due in part to the government's austere spending and investment policies. Nevertheless, a recovery in apple sales should spur an increase in total FY 1987 U.S. horticultural exports to the region.

Latin American import restrictions mandated by balance of payments problems provide little opportunity for increased horticultural exports to this area.

U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO OFFSHORE DESTINATIONS 1/
Fiscal Years (Oct-Sept), Millions of Dollars

COMMODITY GROUP	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87 2/
Fresh Citrus	300	338	317	330	377	425
Fresh Non-Citrus Fruit	231	224	201	186	204	263
Melons	10	7	7	8	11	11
Canned Fruit	75	71	52	46	51	55
Dried Fruit	181	157	144	151	177	215
Frozen Fruit	20	13	9	7	11	12
Citrus Juice	91	83	90	81	65	60
Non-Citrus Fruit Juice	38	36	33	34	32	35
Other Prepared Fruit	15	15	13	16	14	16
Fresh Vegetables	91	50	58	58	63	65
Canned Vegetables	120	102	95	86	94	92
Frozen Vegetables	87	88	92	86	105	109
Dehydrated Vegetables	74	63	65	57	58	58
Tree nuts	361	323	345	487	466	417
Hops and Products	65	52	51	44	45	48
Nursery Products	38	38	36	35	42	37
Wine and Beer	59	55	39	40	51	56
Misc. Products	188	177	193	215	206	220
TOTAL	2,044	1,892	1,840	1,967	2,072	2,194

1/ Offshore refers to all countries except Canada. 2/ Forecast

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO OFFSHORE DESTINATIONS 1/
FISCAL YEARS (OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER) 1985-86 AND FORECAST 1987

COMMODITY	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
	---1,000 METRIC TONS----			---- $ MILLION ----		
Oranges	274	289	315	167	167	190
Grapefruit	164	243	270	71	112	130
Lemons	136	130	140	82	93	95
Onions	59	37	37	17	10	10
Canned Corn	58	72	75	45	53	56
Frozen Corn	32	39	39	21	26	26
Frozen Potatoes	61	76	78	44	55	57
Apples	176	119	155	93	67	76
Raisins	58	73	85	78	99	125
Dried Prunes	44	48	54	60	64	76
Almonds, Shelled	123	114	65	310	277	229
Walnuts, Inshell	44	35	28	58	49	42
Wine	14	16	17	20	24	26

1/ All destinations except Canada

Outlook by Commodity Group

Citrus: Offshore sales of fresh citrus during FY 1987 are forecast at $425 million, up 13 percent from the prior fiscal year, thanks to increased availability of export grade fruit for all major varieties. Additional export stimulus will be provided by the decline in the value of the dollar. An agreement with Japan to allow some Florida citrus to be accepted without EDB fumigation or cold treatment, and an agreement with the EC to reduce import duties on some U.S. citrus products are expected to spur export sales during the current shipping season. Grapefruit exports to offshore markets during FY 1987 are expected to reach 270,000 tons compared to 243,000 tons last year. Approximately $4.6 million of TEA funds for Florida citrus will be directed heavily to promoting fresh grapefruit. During FY 1986, Japan accounted for more than 60 percent of U.S. offshore grapefruit shipments; Europe represented approximately one-third.

Offshore movement of lemons during FY 1987 is forecast to increase about 10,000 tons above the 140,000-ton mark set in FY 1986. Export availability this winter will be improved noticeably and offer price levels will be lower thanks to larger harvests in California and Arizona. Japan accounted for more than 90 percent of all offshore exports in FY 1986. U.S. lemon exports to the EC declined from 10,300 tons in FY 1985 to 1,800 tons in FY 1986. Better crops in Europe and the EC's counter-retaliatory duty contributed to the decline. The U.S.-EC citrus agreement reached this past August eliminated the extra duty, but a large Spanish lemon crop will limit trade opportunities this season.

Orange export volume to offshore destinations during FY 1987 is forecast at 315,000 tons, compared to 289,000 tons in FY 1986. Supplies of export grade fruit in California will be much more abundant than a year ago. Orange shipments to Japan will increase in line with the 11,000 ton expansion in Japan's annual import quota. Japanese demand for U.S. oranges should be stimulated by the expansion of importers' profit margins from the dollar's drop against the yen, and the decline in the domestic mandarin orange crop. Orange shipments to Western Europe could improve if import demand reacts favorably to the lower duty rates for U.S. citrus negotiated under the U.S.-EC citrus accord. U.S. exports of Minneola tangelos also will benefit from a reduction in EC duties.

Citrus juice exports to offshore destinations during FY 1986 totaled $65 million, down 19 percent from the prior year. Almost all of the decline is attributed to reduced sales of orange juice. Orange juice export earnings in FY 1987 may decline slightly because of abundant world supplies and aggressive price competition from Brazil.

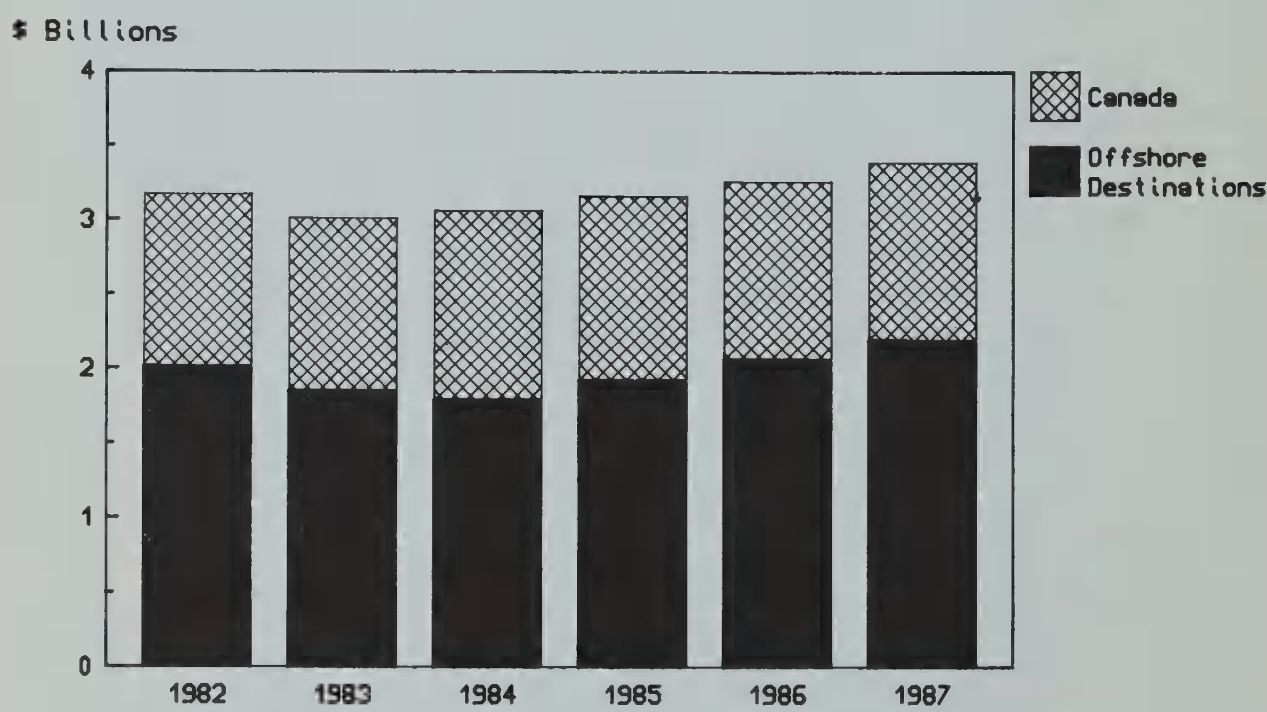
Vegetables: Only a few fresh vegetables are exported in significant quantities to offshore destinations. Of these the most important are onions and lettuce. Offshore exports of all fresh vegetables were down 13 percent in volume and 2 percent in value in FY 1986. This may be attributed to decreases in exports to Japan and Hong Kong, the two largest offshore markets. Fresh vegetable exports in FY 1987 are forecast at 116,000 tons, down 2 percent from the previous year, due mainly to expectations of a drop in onion exports to Japan.

Sales to Japan fell from 45 percent of total offshore onion exports in FY 1985 to 29 percent in FY 1986. Onion exports to Taiwan and Singapore increased dramatically but failed to offset the losses in Japan. Onion exports to Japan are expected to decrease an additional 3 percent in FY 1987 due to a bumper crop on Hokkaido Island. Overall onion U.S. exports in FY 1987 are forecast at 36,500 tons, down 3 percent from the previous year.

U.S. lettuce exports are expected to decline slightly in FY 1987. This may be attributed in part to the loss of the Scandinavian lettuce market to Spain. Hong Kong is a potential area of growth for lettuce exports. Rigid phytosanitary restrictions which prevent all but cut lettuce from entering Japan, have thwarted increased exports to that market.

Processed vegetable exports are expected to increase slightly in FY 1987. Contributors include frozen french fried potatoes and canned corn. Exports of frozen french fried potatoes have increased dramatically and are expected to follow this trend in FY 1987 as demand increases in Japan, which accounted for approximately 83 percent of total U.S. frozen french fry exports in FY 1986, up from 75 percent in FY 1984. TEA promotional funds for frozen potato exports to Japan, as well as Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, and Taiwan, are expected to stimulate sales.

U.S. HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS BY VALUE



1987 Forecast: $3.4 billion

Canned corn exports in FY 1987 are expected to increase 6 percent, following FY 1986's 25 percent growth over the previous season. Most of the increased movement was to Pacific Rim countries such as Japan and Hong Kong. Other countries showing increased demand for U.S. canned corn include West Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Sweden. The increase in exports may be attributed to the smaller inventories held in both Europe and Japan as well as the favorable exchange rate. In addition, the United States may be able to pick up the slack from a short sweet corn crop in Canada.

Fresh Non-Citrus Fruit: Ample supplies of pears, apples, and table grapes, combined with a weakened U.S. dollar and an increase in promotional activities in major markets will result in a substantial increase in non-citrus fruit exports during FY 1987. Exports should reach $255 million, up 25 percent from FY 1986. The volume of apple, pear and table grape exports are forecast to increase 30, 27, and 7 percent, respectively.

TEA funds totaling $3.0 million were approved to assist with overseas promotional activities for these commodities. The areas targeted for promotional and market development activities are the Far East, the Middle East, and Scandinavia. Apple and grape exports to Taiwan and Saudi Arabia will recover from their poor showing in FY 1986 and exports of apples and pears to Scandinavia will make a strong comeback.

Canned Fruit: The decline of the dollar, combined with the infusion of $5.1 million of TEA funds, should increase U.S. exports of canned fruits to their highest levels in several years. Offshore sales of canned peaches and fruit cocktail, the targeted commodities, are expected to increase 10 percent in FY 1987, reversing the sharp decline of the last several years. Most growth is expected in targeted East Asian markets, especially Japan. Earlier this year TEA expenditures on television promotion in Japan proved quite successful. Last year's resolution of the unfair trade practices case against the European Community's subsidy scheme brought about a reduction in the EC's subsidy payments for cling peaches, which should make competition for the non-EC European market more equitable. Sales to the petroleum-dependent economies of the Middle East are expected to decline.

Although the California Cling Peach Advisory Board continues aggressive promotion, it will be difficult for the United States to regain the world market share it enjoyed in the 1970's. The EC, once a good market for U.S. canned fruit, now has admitted Spain, making it more than self-sufficient. The currencies of competing South Africa and Australia have weakened even more than the dollar. Nevertheless, U.S. export prospects are brighter than they have been in several years.

Dried Fruit: A substantial increase in U.S. raisin exports is anticipated in FY 1987. The world raisin supply is down, with lower outputs forecast for the major Northern Hemisphere producers including the United States. Based on the success of the California Raisin Advisory Board's (CALRAB) expanded efforts to promote raisins worldwide, the United States should be able both to raise prices and draw on reserve tonnages to increase volume.

U.S. raisin sales to Western Europe, the major export market, increased by nearly 48 percent in FY 1986. A further 30 percent increase is forecast for FY 1987. After nearly doubling between FY 1985 and FY 1986, exports to the U.K., the largest single European market, could rise by an additional 50 percent to 20,000 tons in FY 1987. Continuing CALRAB advertising and promotion efforts in Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland should result in an increase in sales.

Sales to Japan, the largest single U.S. raisin market, rose by nearly 3,000 tons in FY 1986. Further increases should occur during the current year, especially if CALRAB efforts to promote sales of retail packages are successful. Market development activities also are underway in Taiwan and South Korea.

U.S. exports of dried prunes are forecast to increase by 13 percent to 54,000 tons despite the short crop this season. Expanded market development programs in Europe and the declining value of the dollar in Japan and Western Europe will contribute to the increase.

To spur European demand for dried prunes, USDA has authorized a $4 million export assistance program to eight West European countries. While exports to all of these markets should grow, the largest increase is expected in West Germany. Shipments to Japan, traditionally the major market in the Far East, declined by almost 17 percent in FY 1986 to 7,150 tons. U.S. sales should recover in FY 1987.

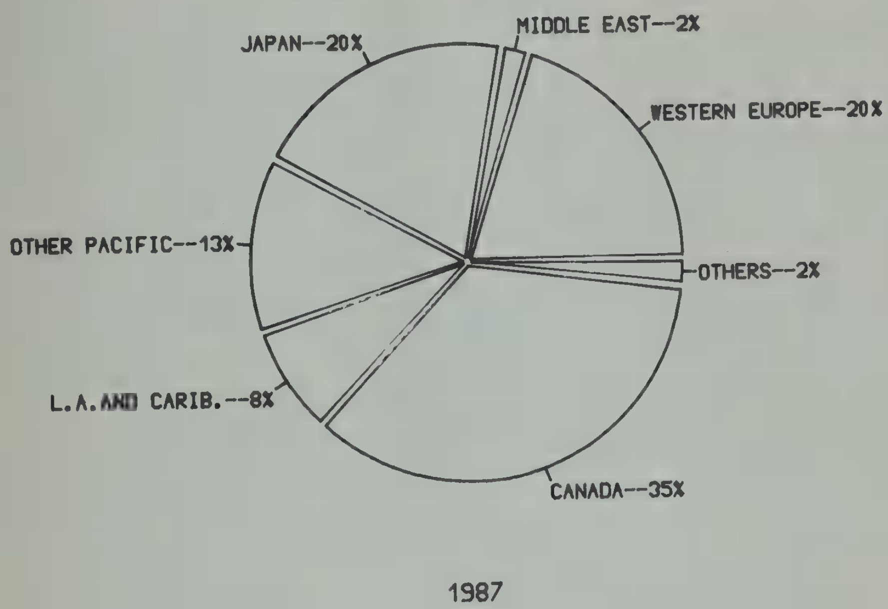
Tree nuts: Short supplies, strong demand and an aggressive overseas promotion program will result in high export prices for U.S. tree nuts in FY 1987. The value of U.S. tree nut exports is forecast at $417 million, down 10 percent from FY 1986. The volume of treenut exports is expected to decline 34 percent from FY 1986.

Factors resulting in strong demand and high prices for U.S. products include low world supplies of almonds and walnuts and uncertainties in the Turkish filbert situation. The United States and Spain usually account for about 80 percent of world almond supplies. Shortfalls in both countries have reduced world almond supplies by about 27 percent. Reports of radiation contamination of some Turkish filberts have created uncertainties in the world trade and may mean greater demand for U.S. filberts and almonds as substitutes. Japan opened its market to U.S. inshell walnut exports late in FY 1986 and the EC rolled back its counter-retaliatory import duty on U.S. inshell walnuts to 8 percent from 30 percent.

Ten million dollars in TEA funds were approved to assist with promotional activities for almonds, walnuts, and pistachios. Countries in Europe and the Far East are targeted for aggressive market development activities.

Hops: U.S. hops and hop extract exports to offshore countries in FY 1987 are forecast at approximately $48 million, up 9 percent from the previous year, with the increase a result of higher prices. U.S. hops acreage declined 14 percent in 1986. Shifts to higher alpha acid varieties, strong competition from other producers, and high brewery stock levels contributed to the decline.

EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS
1987 FORECAST BY REGION



TOTAL 1987 U.S. EXPORTS = $3.4 BILLION

Nursery Products: In a turnaround after two years of declines, U.S. exports of nursery products to offshore destinations in FY 1986 totalled $43 million, up 19 percent from the previous year. All of the increase was accounted for by shipments of nursery stock oand other live plants to Venezuela. Exports in FY 1987 are likely to return to the FY 1985 level.

Wine: Offshore FY 1987 wine exports are projected at 17 million liters valued at $26 million, representing about a 10 percent gain over a year earlier. This would be the highest level since FY 1982 shipments of 18.4 million liters valued at $28.6 million. The global wine industry continues to suffer from overproduction and large carryover stocks in the European Community. Although the EC's distillation programs are the principal tools for reducing supplies the EC's preferred solution is to move surpluses into overseas markets, creating intense competition for U.S. wine exports. Despite the competition, the decline in the value of the dollar relative to many European currencies and the European wine adulteration scandals have strengthened the competitive position of U.S. wine exports over the past year and are likely to continue having a positive effect on FY 1987 shipments. The Far East, countries, especially Japan, and the Caribbean area seem to offer the most potential. The Wine Institute has been allocated TEA funds to promote U.S. wines in Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Denmark, and the United Kingdom.

MEDITERRANEAN CITRUS OUTLOOK

Total 1985/86 citrus production in the major exporting countries of the Mediterranean Basin is forecast at 13.7 million tons, 5 percent above the prior season and 13 percent above 1984/85, but still more than 900,000 tons below the record 1983/84 harvest. Larger crops for all fruit varieties are anticipated in all major citrus producing countries except Morocco.

Total export shipments of fresh citrus by Mediterranean producers will increase during the 1986/87 marketing season, although total tangerine movement may decline because of smaller Spanish volume. The region as a whole will be challenged to market successfully all of its exportable supplies.

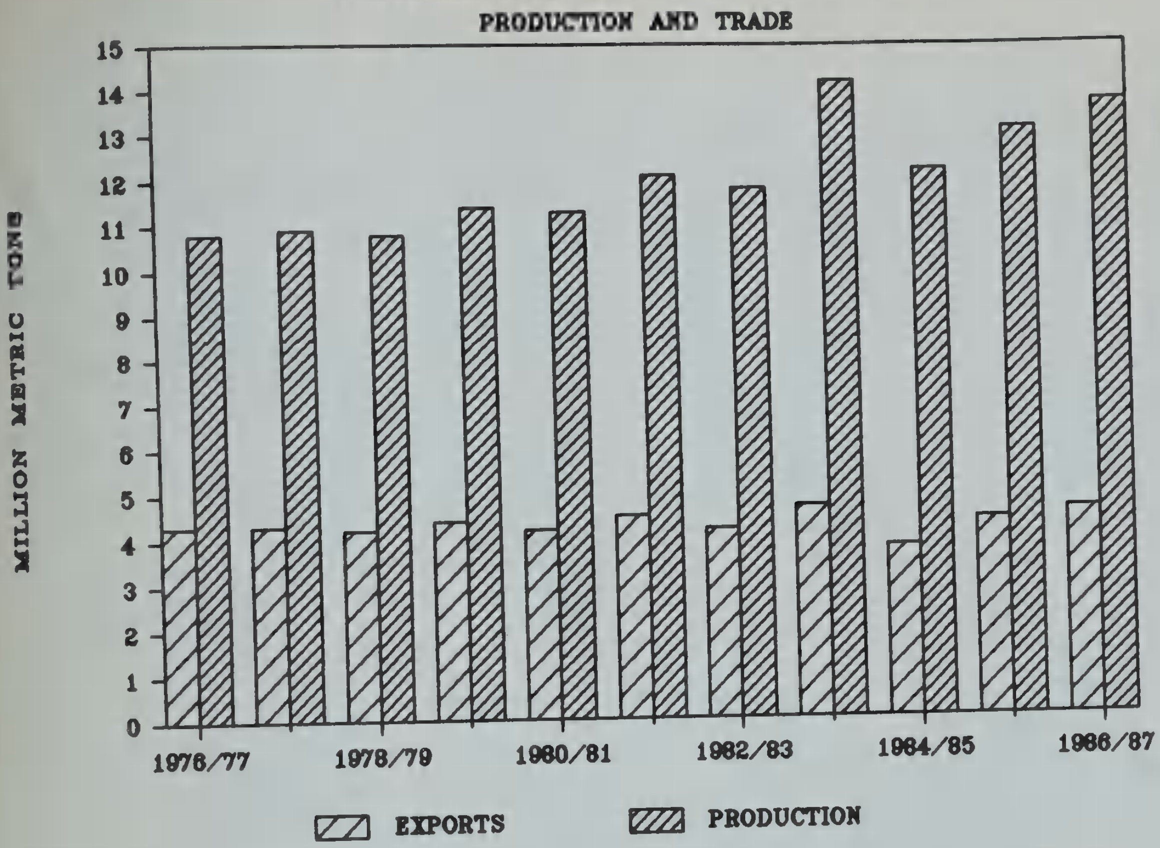
An excess supply situation is expected to continue for the next several seasons. Recent Spanish plantings of lemons and tangerines (mostly clementines) will further increase production, and supplies from Italy and Greece also will grow in response to EC-supported citrus improvement programs. Increases in Moroccan and Israeli production, particularly tangerines, also are expected. Once Spain's citrus industry receives the full benefits of EC membership, other Mediterranean suppliers to the EC will suffer from more aggressive competition. The EC has negotiated access agreements with its citrus-growing neighbors to ensure the stability of their industries.

Spain's 1986/87 citrus crop is expected to be 8 percent larger than last season's and the largest crop since the record 1983/84 harvest. Production increases for all major varieties will be headed by a record lemon crop, forecast at 590,000 tons, 23 percent above last year and 82 percent above the freeze-reduced 1984/85 harvest. This year's larger citrus outturn generally is attributed to abundant irrigation water supplies which helped compensate for a hot, dry spring and summer.

Exports of Spanish citrus during the 1986/87 marketing season are expected to increase thanks to larger fruit supplies and the initial benefits of EC membership. Spain joined the EC on Jan. 1, 1986. The Spanish citrus industry believes that it will not increase substantially its share of the EC market during the four to five years following accession. In the long run, however, Spain expects to increase production of citrus which will be directed to EC consumers at the expense of third-country suppliers such as Israel and Morocco.

EC import duties on Spanish citrus will be eliminated over a 10-year period. Spanish citrus entering the EC continues to be subject to countervailing duty charges which are assessed whenever the entry price falls below a designated reference price. The Spanish industry is concerned that EC demand during the current season for Spanish citrus, particularly for tangerines, will be hurt by high reference prices. Additionally, a November strike for higher wages by fruit pickers and warehouse workers in the Valencia region has cut export shipments of tangerines and early season oranges by 50 percent from normal levels.

MEDITERRANEAN CITRUS



MEDITERRANEAN BASIN: CITRUS PRODUCTION AND TRADE
1985/86 and FORECAST FOR 1986/87
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Country	Oranges 1985/86	Oranges 1986/87	Tangerines 1985/86	Tangerines 1986/87	Lemons 1985/86	Lemons 1986/87	Grapefruit 1985/86	Grapefruit 1986/87
Cyprus								
Production	152	156	5	5	54	56	95	98
Exports	117	120	2	1	37	38	69	71
Egypt								
Production	1,168	1,170	106	108	1	1	2	2
Exports	147	160	---	---	---	---	----	---
Greece								
Production	554	800	54	63	186	170	5	5
Exports	246	250	2	3	99	87	---	---
Israel								
Production	706	840	123	130	50	55	371	400
Exports	359	500	27	30	20	25	132	150
Italy								
Production	2,257	2,260	466	540	800	830	8	8
Exports	182	150	17	8	149	145	1	1
Morocco								
Production	841	635	347	290	17	16	6	5
Exports	414	341	169	158	2	2	---	---
Spain								
Production	1,942	2,100	1,050	1,060	482	591	13	19
Exports	998	1,050	729	700	288	350	8	14
Turkey								
Production	550	600	240	260	180	200	22	23
Exports	45	50	44	50	55	60	13	15
Total								
Production	8,170	8,561	2,391	2,456	1,770	1,919	522	560
Exports	2,508	2,641	990	950	650	707	223	251

While Spanish lemon exports will increase substantially in 1986/87, many growers fear that export sales opportunities cannot keep up with the projected growth in lemon production, which may reach 650,000-700,000 tons a year, and are switching to Valencia oranges. The Spanish trade hopes to create additional sales opportunities for lemons by intensifying promotional efforts in the Scandinavian and North American markets.

The Spanish citrus industry is fresh-market oriented. Acreage planted to orange varieties suited for processing has declined steadily over the past decade. As an EC member, Spain's citrus processing industry is eligible to receive financial assistance. During the first four years of membership, only 37,600 tons of oranges and 26,000 tons of lemons can receive EC aid. Beginning with the fifth year, all Spanish fruit utilized for citrus juice production will be eligible.

Israel's 1986/87 citrus production is expected to rise 14 percent above last year's drought-reduced crop. Orange production is forecast at 840,000 tons, up 19 percent, and grapefruit production at 400,000 tons, up 8 percent. The improved profitability of the Israeli citrus sector appears to have curtailed the declines in acreage and production during the late 1970's and early 1980's. While Israeli production is not likely to grow significantly from current levels because of limitations on government aid and shifts to alternative land uses including urbanization, export volumes will be maintained in the near-term as the industry emphasizes improvements in crop quality, handling, and marketing methods.

Israeli citrus exports in 1986/87 will increase dramatically over the previous year in response to increased fruit supplies and better quality. There will be greater shipments of both oranges and grapefruit to the EC and Scandinavia. As European currencies have appreciated against the dollar they also have appreciated against Israel's dollar-pegged shekel, strengthening demand for Israeli citrus. Grapefruit exports in particular should benefit from improved quality and larger supplies of small and medium sized fruit. Export operations of the Citrus Marketing Board have been combined with AGREXCO, the agency handling the export of other fruit, vegetables, and flowers. Expansion of port storage capacity and improved efficiency at the packinghouse level will reduce costs by as much as 7 percent this season.

Despite the increase in Israel's citrus outturn, processor fruit utilization in 1986/87 will remain at year-earlier levels as the industry successfully directs larger quantities into more remunerative fresh markets. Export availabilities of orange and grapefruit juice will be adequate to meet requirements due to ample inventories of domestic grapefruit juice and low-priced orange juice from Brazil for blending with domestic output.

Italy's 1986/87 citrus crop is expected to reach a near-record level, 3 percent above last season. Tangerine production will increase sharply thanks to larger supplies of clementines. The Italian lemon crop also will be larger this season; production of oranges probably will be little-changed.

Citrus exports are expected to decline somewhat in 1986/87 from year-earlier levels, despite the larger crop because of increased supplies in other countries. The orange crop is made up mostly of blood-type oranges which, while popular in Italy, are not favored by most European consumers, who prefer to purchase other varieties having a higher sugar content and a lighter color. In order to obtain additional export sales, many growers are attempting to extend the marketing season with early navel-type oranges. Italian lemon exports in 1986/87 are expected to decline for the second consecutive year because of difficulties in contracting with East European purchasing agencies, a tendency for this year's fruit to be somewhat undersized, and aggressive competition from other suppliers, particularly Spain.

Citrus processing will increase in 1986/87 thanks to this season's larger crop and lackluster exports. The EC will allow Italian processors be to utilize oranges that normally would have been removed from commercial channels under intervention programs. This generally is viewed as the EC's compensation to Italy for agreeing to the U.S.-EC citrus agreement. An estimated 30,000 tons of blood oranges that will be withdrawn from the market are to be given annually to processors without payment over the next two years. Most of this withdrawal fruit normally is destroyed. The amount of lemons used for processing in 1986/87 is expected to decline in response to a new EC regulation which ties the payment of EC lemon processing subsidies to the export of lemon juice.

Morocco's citrus harvest in 1986/87 is expected to be 22 percent below last year and the smallest since 1978/79. The decline is attributed to hot winds in April and May when trees were flowering. However, with smaller amounts of fruit per tree, average fruit size will be larger and quality much improved compared to last season's record volume but generally poor quality crop.

Citrus exports by Morocco in 1986/87 will fall sharply from last year's level in response to the smaller crop. The decline in shipments will be borne almost entirely by oranges. In recent years, about 50 percent of Morocco's orange exports have been sold in the EC market, 25 percent in the Soviet Union, and the balance in Saudi Arabia, Canada, and Scandinavia. Attempts to increase sales outside of the EC indicate Moroccan concern over the impact of Spain's entry into the EC. Morocco has complained to the EC that the duty-free quota recently proposed for Morocco is unfairly restrictive since it is calculated from a base period during which its shipments to the EC were abnormally low because of drought.

Morocco's plans for increasing the volume of citrus utilized by its processing industry will be put on hold for the current season because of tight orange supplies. There are five processing plants in Morocco, two of which are being enlarged. Upon completion of the current plant expansion project, scheduled for January 1987, Morocco's processing capacity will be increased from 140,000 tons to 250,000 tons. Storage and bulk handling facilities for frozen concentrated orange juice are included in the expansion program. The EC recently granted Morocco a duty-free quota for nearly 10,000 tons of concentrated orange juice. Moroccan shipments in excess of the quota will enter the EC with a 30-percent reduction in the EC's normal duty rate of 19 percent.

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NORTHERN HEMISPHERE RAISIN AND SULTANA SITUATION

The world raisin/sultana market will tighten markedly in 1986/87 with smaller packs predicted in four of the Northern Hemisphere's major producers, the United States, Turkey, Greece, and Mexico. The combined pack in these countries is 28 percent below 1985/86. Despite rising prices, global consumption will show some growth, due to continued U.S. promotional efforts in Western Europe and Asia.

In the United States, the 1986/87 (September-August) raisin crop currently is estimated at 207,600 metric tons packed weight, 34 percent less than the previous season and the lowest since 1978/79. For the second consecutive year approximately 50,000 acres (20,000 hectares) of vineyards were enrolled in the raisin industry's acreage diversion program (RID). Output also will be restricted because of an increase in powdery mildew and a greater offtake of fresh grapes by wineries.

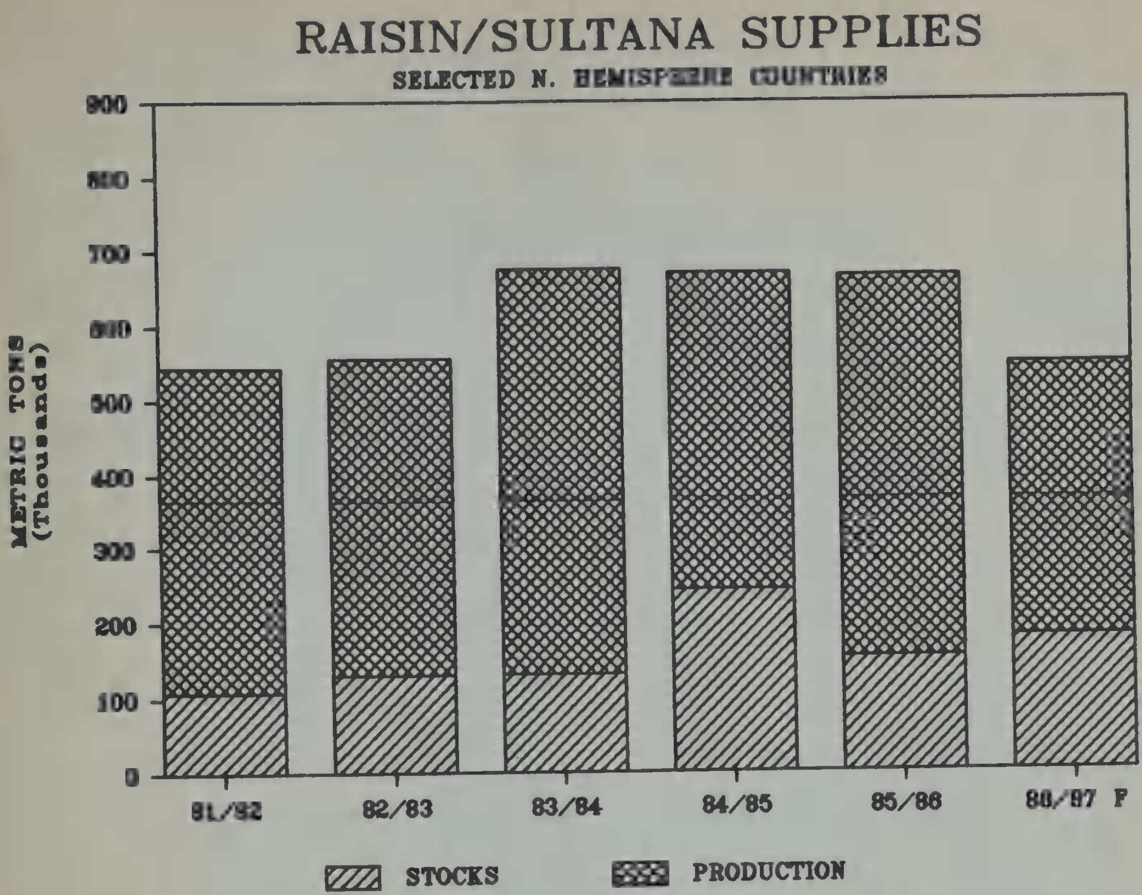
U.S. exports in 1985/86 were up 28 percent from the previous season, according to the Bureau of Census. The European Community was the single largest market, taking 36 percent of total exports. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased dramatically from 6,454 tons in 1984/85 to 11,933 tons in 1985/86. The five largest individual markets (percent of total exports in parentheses) were Japan (28), the United Kingdom (16), West Germany (7), Sweden (7), and the Netherlands (5).

With lower outputs forecast for all of its major Northern Hemisphere competitors, the United States should be in a position to increase its 1986/87 exports by at least 15 percent by drawing on substantial reserve pool tonnages.

Mexico's 1986/87 raisin production is forecast at 12,500 tons, off more than 40 percent from 1985/86 on account of a heat wave which caused extensive blossom damage. Although the area around Caborca, Sonora, continues to produce 90 percent of Mexico's crop, production in this area is declining with some vineyards having been diverted to forage crops for feeder cattle. However, improved profit margins have encouraged grape producers in Baja California to divert a larger proportion of their crop to raisins.

Mexican raisin exports are expected to decline sharply during 1986/87, reflecting reduced supplies. The principal export markets in calendar 1985 were the United States with 2,921 tons and Brazil with 1,250 tons.

The 1986 Greek sultana crop is estimated at 73,000 tons, 18 percent below last year's output. Bad weather, especially drought during the fruit maturation period, adversely affected fruit weight. In addition, heavy September rains darkened the color of the raisins, significantly reducing fruit quality. Sultanas are grown on about 31,000 hectares in Greece. Expansion in area is discouraged, although replacement plantings with varieties resistant to Phyloxera are being made with aid from the EC. For the 1986/87 season the minimum grower price (MPG) for No. 4 sultanas remains unchanged in terms of European Currency Units, but is 5 percent higher in terms of Greek drachmae. The MPG will be increased by 1.555 ECU at the beginning of each month from November through August. The actual price paid to farmers is expected to be well above the MPG because of the tight world supply.



Although the 1986 crop MGP remained unchanged in terms of ECU's, the processing subsidy was cut by 21 percent, in effect raising the net cost of fruit to processors by 47 percent in dollar terms. The magnitude of the cut suggests recognition that Greek sultana production has been oversubsidized in the past. In 1985/86, the net cost of fruit to Greek processors was $465 per ton, compared to $520 per ton in Turkey and $700 per ton in the United States.

Greek sultana exports are expected to total only 60,000 tons for the 1986/87 marketing year (September-August), depending on how much of the rain-damaged lower grades France, Italy and the Eastern bloc countries will purchase. More than 80 percent of Greek sultana exports are destined for other EC members.

Sultana raisin production in Turkey is estimated at around 100,000 tons for 1986/87, 20,000 tons below last year. Fresh demand was up, as grapes were more attractively priced than other fruits. Hail damage in some areas, and a dry summer reduced the fruit set and resulted in below-normal sized grapes. September rain washed away or darkened the fruit, further reducing quality.

The official support price for the 1986 crop (No.9's) was increased 38 percent from last year's 290 liras per kilogram to 400. Because of the weakness of the Turkish lira, in dollar terms the increase was only 7.5 percent, from 53 cents to 57 cents. TARIS, the agricultural sales cooperative and government price support agency, adds 35 to 50 liras per kilogram as a premium for cleanliness.

EC RAISIN/SULTANA SUBSIDY SCHEME
(Indicated currency per metric ton)

CROP YEAR	MGP ECU	SUBSIDY ECU	NET COST OF FRUIT ECU	NET COST OF FRUIT DRACHMA	DRACHMA/ DOLLAR EXCHANGE	NET COST OF FRUIT DOLLARS
1984/85	1,332	756	576	52,162	128	406
1985/86	1,332	660	671	68,714	148	465
1986/87	1,332	520	812	94,738	138	685

Dollar exchange on Dec. 31 except for 1986/87 which is Sep. 30; Net Cost of Fruit makes no allowance for processing losses, about 12 percent.

Including processing and packing costs of 90 liras per kilogram ($130 per ton) and the $80-per-ton export tax, raisins produced at the late October No. 9 spot price around 460 liras per kilogram) could be offered on the international market at $860 per ton f.o.b. Shipments destined for the Far East and North America may be priced somewhat lower since they are exempt from the export tax. To promote Turkish raisin exports to the Far East the Government will add a $7/ton freight subsidy for shipment by Turkish vessel.

Turkish exports should total around 95,000 tons in 1986/87, compared to 102,500 tons during 1985/86. Direct sales to the EC declined by about 10,000 tons last season while exports to Switzerland increased. Turkish exporters have sought new markets for raisins in recent years as a means to overcome restrictions imposed by the EC. Their success can be noted by the sharp increases in exports to non-EC countries including the South Korea, Egypt, Canada, and the Soviet Union. To avoid the EC's countervailing charge and to be more competitive with Greek raisins in other markets, some Turkish packers offer "double cleaned" and "specially prepared" raisins in small retail packs. The packing of midgets and fine, dark colored raisins by some exporters is geared to compete with California raisins.

TURKISH EXPORT SALES CONTRACTS FOR SULTANAS 1/
(September-August Marketing Years)

DESTINATION	Met. tons	1,000 Dollars	Met. tons	1,00 U.S. Dollar1/
European Community 2/	47,462	40,362	35,773	40,344
USSR	6,400	4,366	15,628	11,494
Switzerland 3/	2,113	1,508	14,913	10,710
Austria	1,548	1,136	3,000	2,225
Canada	2,296	1,664	6,440	4,509
PR China	3,018	2,208	6,000	4,050
Iraq	5,303	4,477	6,885	5,303
Other	5,529	4,455	17,948	13,780
TOTAL	73,669	60,179	106,587	92,415

1/ Export sales or bookings, not actual exports. 2/ Excludes Spain and Portugal. 3/ May be destined for the EC.
SOURCE: Exporters' Association, Izmir

RAISINS & SULTANAS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION
IN SELECTED NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES, 1984/85-1986/87
(METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY AND YEAR 1/	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION 2/	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
GREECE								
1984/85	43,000	67,000	0	110,000	60,000	45,000	5,000	110,000
1985/86	5,000	90,000	0	95,000	85,000	7,000	3,000	95,000
1986/87	3,000	73,000	0	76,000	60,000	8,000	8,000	76,000
TURKEY								
1984/85	7,000	80,000	3,000	90,000	80,000	10,000	0	90,000
1985/86	0	120,000	2,500	122,500	102,500	12,000	8,000	122,500
1986/87	8,000	100,000	0	108,000	95,000	10,000	3,000	108,000
MEXICO								
1984/85	0	6,934	30	6,964	4,100	2,864	0	6,964
1985/86	0	21,145	5	21,150	10,000	11,150	0	21,150
1986/87	0	12,500	10	12,510	7,000	5,510	0	12,510
UNITED STATES 3/								
1984/85	143,027	273,780	646	417,453	72,367	203,086	142,000	417,453
1985/86	142,000	283,230	3,373	428,603	80,431	191,423	156,749	428,603
1986/87	156,749	185,220	2,500	344,469	85,000	200,000	59,469	344,469
TOTAL								
1984/85	193,027	427,714	3,676	624,417	216,467	260,950	147,000	624,417
1985/86	147,000	514,375	5,878	667,253	277,931	221,573	167,749	667,253
1986/87	167,749	370,720	2,510	540,979	247,000	223,510	70,469	540,979

1/ Marketing years beginning in September. Data for 1986/87 are estimates. 2/ Domestic consumption figures include raisins used for feed and distillation purposes. 3/ U.S. production data have been converted to a packed weight basis in order to make them line up with the other supply and distribution elements. Production estimates on a sweatbox weight basis for 1984/85,1985/86 and 1986/87, respectively, in metric tons, are 304,200, 314,700, 205,800. U.S. import data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. Export data are from the Raisin Advisory Committee.

December 1986

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division,
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE DRIED PRUNES SITUATION

Commercial output of dried prunes by the major producing countries in the Northern Hemisphere is forecast to decline for the third consecutive year. Current projections indicate a combined 1986/87 pack of 142,200 tons, down 16 percent from last season and the smallest crop since 1972. The shortfall is due primarily to a 31 percent decline in U.S. production.

For the 1986/87 season the total marketable supply of natural condition dried prunes in the United States was 98,000 tons, well below last year's. About two of every five tons of dried prunes produced in the United States is exported. Over 65 percent of 1985/86 exports were destined for Western Europe, where U.S. prunes are popular in many countries. Italy was the most important market in Europe. Exports to Japan, the largest single market for U.S. prunes, declined over the past two seasons. With a greatly expanded market promotion effort, U.S. dried prune shipments to overseas markets are expected to increase by more than 10 percent in 1986/87, despite higher prices.

France's 1986/87 dried prune crop is estimated at 34,500 tons, up sharply from last year's 25,472 tons and well above the 30,700-ton average of the past five years. This year's increase is due to better yields from newly-bearing young orchards combined with a cyclically larger harvest following a smaller crop. Also, the bearing area is believed to be slightly larger this year. Quality is reported to be good with a high percentage of medium-and-large sized fruits. While two-thirds of French prune production is concentrated in the southwest department of Lot-et-Garonne, the departments of Bouches-du-Rhone and Corsica also have begun raising prunes in recent years. Although the financial situation in the new areas is not favorable for further expansion, total production is projected to rise to 40,000 tons annually as newly-bearing orchards mature.

The EC minimum price payable to French prune growers was lowered by 1.7 percent for the 1986/87 season and is now equivalent to $1.77 per kilogram. Processors have been granted a subsidy 1.1 percent above the 1985/86 level, equivalent to $0.55 per kilogram. Consequently the net cost of prunes for processors has declined for the first time in five years. Producers complain that because the EC production aid is fixed while the dollar fluctuates during the course of the marketing year they cannot compete effectively with the United States for export markets.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: MINIMUM PRODUCER PRICE AND PROCESSING SUBSIDY FOR DRIED PRUNES (SEPTEMBER/AUGUST MARKETING YEARS)

Item	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
-------------French Francs/Kg.-----------------				
Minimum Producer price 1/	11.179	11.827	12.05	11.86
Processing Subsidy	4.343	4.027	3.65	3.69
Average Franc/dollar Exchange Rate 2/	8.29	8.80	8.52	6.70

1/ Basis 66 fruits per 500 grams. 2/ average for August each year.

In terms of francs, the average export price for French prunes dropped 7 percent in 1985/86. However, when expressed in dollars, the average for the year was 18 percent higher at $1.18 per kilogram. French prune exports fell 7 percent in 1985/86 to 7,500 tons, while imports dropped 63 percent to 1,400 tons. The decrease in exports was due mainly to stiff competition from the United States. French prune exports are mainly to the EC while the United States remains France's leading supplier. Both exports and imports in 1986/87 are expected to remain close to last season's levels.

France: Exports and Imports of Dried Prunes
Marketing Years 1984/85 and 1985/86
(Metric Tons)

EXPORTS				IMPORTS		
Destination	Sep.-Aug 1984/85	Sep.-Jul. 1985/86 1/	:	Origin	Sep.-Aug. 1984/85	Sep.-Jul. 1985/86 1/
United States	69	400	:	United States	2,615	1,161
West Germany	1,825	1,494	:	Yugoslavia	939	40
Belgium Luxembourg	1,680	1,260	:	Chile	46	76
Netherlands	1,168	843	:	Other	209	127
United Kingdom	968	1,324				
Denmark	882	943				
Italy	592	282				
Martinique	163	168				
Other	720	530				
Total	8,067	7,244		Total	3,809	1,404

1/ August 1986 data nor yet available.
Source: Official French data

Dried prune production in Yugoslavia is expected to increase by about 18 percent over last year's revised production estimate of 18,700 metric tons. The increase is primarily the result of a better fresh plum crop and incentives provided by strong export demand. High prices on the local market, and adequate supplies of other fruits during the winter months are expected to limit domestic prune sales to last year's level. The larger crop will permit some increase in dried prune exports during 1986/87. As usual, a majority will go to the USSR.

DRIED PRUNES: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION IN SELECTED NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES 1984/85-1986/87 1/
(METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY AND YEAR	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
FRANCE 2/								
1984/85	5,157	38,941	3,719	47,817	8,050	24,608	15,159	47,817
1985/86	15,159	25,742	1,565	42,466	8,032	25,186	9,248	42,466
1986/87	9,248	34,500	1,400	45,148	8,000	25,500	11,648	45,148
UNITED STATES 3/								
1984/85	46,690	134,300	434	181,424	46,846	77,874	56,704	181,424
1985/86	56,704	126,100	1,311	184,115	48,250	77,713	58,152	184,115
1986/87	58,152	86,200	1,000	145,352	55,000	70,000	20,352	145,352
YUGOSLAVIA 4/								
1984/85	4,053	20,000	0	24,053	20,891	1,950	1,212	24,053
1985/86	1,212	18,700	0	19,912	17,700	1,500	712	19,912
86/87	712	22,000	0	22,712	20,000	1,500	1,212	22,712
TOTAL								
1984/85	55,900	193,241	4,153	253,294	75,787	104,432	73,075	253,294
1985/86	73,075	170,542	2,876	246,493	73,982	104,399	68,112	246,493
1986/87	68,112	142,700	2,400	213,212	83,000	97,000	33,212	213,212

1/ All data are shown on a packed weight basis. 2/ Marketing years beginning September. 3/ Marketing years beginning August. U.S. import data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. Export data are from Prune Marketing Committee. 4/ Marketing years beginning in October.

December 1986

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1985	OCTOBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT					
APPLES........(JUL)	13,797	27,291	37,465	45,296	152,792
CANADA............	2,168	2,619	9,350	12,671	25,202
EC-TWELVE.........	783	1,023	1,488	2,393	12,046
UNITED KINGDOM...	688	807	1,336	2,011	8,753
IRELAND..........	95	152	152	265	1,416
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	237	2,741	297	2,917	9,098
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8,488	14,374	21,966	19,481	78,300
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	2,864	9,395	5,349	10,552	30,065
HONG KONG........	1,634	1,577	6,365	2,396	22,920
SINGAPORE........	1,373	1,151	4,549	3,110	11,358
MALAYSIA.........	847	331	3,198	1,055	8,179
MID. EAST & N. AFR	352	4,701	1,111	4,701	13,634
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	3,566	.	3,566	8,284
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	135	782	823	782	4,359
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1,509	1,556	2,510	2,210	10,852
COLOMBIA.........	794	488	1,414	595	4,441
PANAMA...........	416	417	529	631	3,052
MEXICO...........	117	38	339	221	1,838
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	236	276	629	918	3,334
OTHER............	24	.	115	4	325
AVOCADOS......(OCT)	126	135	126	135	5,482
CANADA............	101	83	101	83	1,273
EC-TWELVE.........	22	3	22	3	1,706
FRANCE...........	.	1	.	1	894
UNITED KINGDOM...	22	1	22	1	447
NETHERLANDS......	.	.	.	.	278
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	.	2	.	298
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	49	1	49	2,176
JAPAN............	1	48	1	48	2,129
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	.	18
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	.	10
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	535	388	10,658	9,624	10,797
CANADA............	126	83	8,578	6,575	8,642
EC-TWELVE.........	25	18	259	583	264
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	75	141	77
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	379	279	1,701	2,256	1,743
JAPAN............	372	276	1,630	2,122	1,671
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	3	16	47	34
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	1	3	1
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	5	6	28	20	36
CHERRIES/SW&TT(MAY)	106	70	6,495	10,245	6,568
CANADA............	100	41	2,945	3,158	2,984
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	444	1,566	444
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	20	262	20
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6	29	3,050	5,228	3,072
JAPAN............	6	24	1,598	3,308	1,620
HONG KONG........	.	5	1,243	1,671	1,243
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	6	3	11
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	29	26	30
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	3	1	8
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	22,847	15,722	25,878	18,385	269,592
CANADA............	2,924	2,975	4,582	3,990	26,675
EC-TWELVE.........	9,956	8,343	10,224	9,042	78,840
FRANCE...........	5,556	4,507	5,736	4,607	44,586
NETHERLANDS......	3,099	2,778	3,169	3,226	20,410
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	356	311	421	312	2,512
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9,611	3,881	10,650	4,823	161,480
JAPAN............	9,484	3,768	10,437	4,367	152,341
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	213	.	213	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	1	5	24
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	.	3
OTHER............	.	.	.	.	57
LEMONS........(AUG)	10,736	13,111	25,246	37,444	130,090
CANADA............	638	519	1,041	1,537	8,932
EC-TWELVE.........	.	332	.	793	1,335
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	35	73	657
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10,084	12,260	24,129	35,041	118,605
JAPAN............	9,685	11,688	23,515	33,321	110,692
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	2	.	2
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	14	.	35	.	549
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	4	.	9
LIMES.........(APR)	220	152	1,399	965	2,721
CANADA............	173	17	1,193	652	2,397
EC-TWELVE.........	48	134	71	303	149
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	4	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	1	14	5	32
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	.	22
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	121	.	121
ORANGES.......(NOV)	23,473	16,625	407,466	394,262	407,466
CANADA............	6,401	6,288	125,199	112,225	125,199
EC-TWELVE.........	.	87	8,903	6,718	8,903
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	3	309	1,560	309
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	16,979	10,190	271,764	273,134	271,764
HONG KONG........	11,191	7,490	112,980	125,803	112,980
JAPAN............	3,266	1,893	111,490	108,734	111,490
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	33	15	33
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	93	52	954	559	954
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	5	300	49	300
OTHER............	.	.	3	2	3
GRAPES........(JUN)	23,082	20,845	69,659	66,085	104,198
CANADA............	16,445	12,578	51,786	44,019	64,870
EC-TWELVE.........	79	207	226	2,412	675
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	21	97	1,389
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6,032	7,622	16,356	18,196	31,451
HONG KONG........	3,873	2,554	9,957	7,155	18,129
SINGAPORE........	734	826	2,713	2,693	3,886
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	604	2,904	1,177	4,743	3,733
JAPAN............	426	550	851	1,091	3,331
MID. EAST & N. AFR	131	37	210	168	496
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	302	319	850	1,020	4,300
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	88	82	184	171	970
OTHER............	4	.	26	1	48
PEARS.........(JUL)	3,640	7,054	9,390	13,634	29,689
CANADA............	2,509	2,685	7,465	8,409	14,749
EC-TWELVE.........	.	35	4	35	611
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	279	1,654	279	1,706	5,707
SWEDEN...........	261	1,280	261	1,333	4,897
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	49	54	227	339	721
MID. EAST & N. AFR	379	1,178	481	1,438	4,389
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	463	.	463	2,543
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	262	598	302	764	1,448
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	385	1,440	888	1,670	3,279
MEXICO...........	173	222	644	372	2,248
PANAMA...........	83	100	114	119	704
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	35	10	41	37	205
OTHER............	3	.	5	.	27
PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	402	327	19,878	23,527	19,955
CANADA............	137	208	10,426	12,428	10,447
EC-TWELVE.........	49	36	265	843	272
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	17	17	170	641	170
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	136	53	8,585	9,263	8,585
HONG KONG........	17	21	6,643	7,056	6,643
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	54	16	55
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	54	13	315	314	347
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	9	.	62	21	78
OTHER............	1	.	1	.	1
KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	188	146	188	146	7,905
CANADA............	115	97	115	97	1,245
EC-TWELVE.........	.	15	.	15	2,964
NETHERLANDS......	.	15	.	15	1,838
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	.	595
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	.	.	349
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	1,057
SWEDEN...........	.	.	.	.	481
FINLAND..........	.	.	.	.	242
AUSTRIA..........	.	.	.	.	199
SWITZERLAND......	.	.	.	.	134
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	66	35	66	35	2,616
JAPAN............	52	31	52	31	2,200
MID. EAST & N. AFR	7	.	7	.	19
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	0	.	0	.	4
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS......(JUN)	38	31	103	94	372
CANADA............	.	20	12	23	43
EC-TWELVE.........	2	.	5	3	34
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	.	6	10	24
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	25	10	38	36	129
JAPAN............	5	5	13	11	48
PACIFIC ISLANDS..	.	.	.	.	33
AUSTRALIA........	14	.	14	.	14
MID. EAST & N. AFR	9	2	35	20	97
SAUDI ARABIA.....	5	.	25	17	55
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	.	.	3	.	18
KUWAIT...........	4	2	4	2	10
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	3	.	30
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	4	2	[illegible]
OTHER............	.	.	.	.	6
CHERRIES/MARAC(JUL)	190	198	504	824	2,138
CANADA............	35	.	67	34	101
EC-TWELVE.........	6	7	37	27	56
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	4	8	38	10	132
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	117	153	289	642	1,588
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	35	49	107	196	649
HONG KONG........	72	.	123	160	403
SINGAPORE........	.	29	25	86	241
MID. EAST & N. AFR	6	11	22	29	57
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	11	19	21	25	97
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	11	.	30	59	106
OTHER............	.	.	.	.	1
CHERRIES/SW&TT(JUL)	229	382	840	1,017	2,155
CANADA............	39	173	114	389	180
EC-TWELVE.........	33	15	38	31	123
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	5	3	38	21	77

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1985	OCTOBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
CHERRIES,SW& (CONT)					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	149	176	614	500	1,646
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	115	89	419	176	853
JAPAN............	20	85	124	253	556
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	11	16	65	93
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	3	16	7	27
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	-	4	2	9
PEACHES.......(JUN)	593	2,084	4,663	7,499	14,107
CANADA............	82	160	1,939	1,076	3,269
EC-TWELVE.........	3	4	115	150	244
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	32	23	589	369	1,042
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	285	1,715	1,400	5,221	8,157
JAPAN............	73	1,298	484	3,808	6,407
MID. EAST & N. AFR	64	58	191	193	442
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	115	88	388	380	812
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	11	37	40	110	140
PEARS.........(JUN)	61	117	310	617	775
CANADA............	-	7	22	7	38
EC-TWELVE.........	2	15	14	29	51
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	14	47	143	356	237
SWEDEN...........	6	26	58	212	121
NORWAY...........	8	22	83	128	108
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	[illegible]	22	40	96	206
JAPAN............	2	10	15	24	97
PACIFIC ISLANDS..	-	-	4	4	31
SINGAPORE........	4	[illegible]	6	23	27
MID. EAST & N. AFR	25	5	49	34	146
SAUDI ARABIA.....	14	-	37	9	109
KUWAIT...........	11	5	11	21	18
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	10	20	35	48	59
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	3	7	48	37
PINEAPPLES....(JAN)	657	563	6,454	8,599	7,331
CANADA............	335	332	3,530	4,117	4,006
EC-TWELVE.........	73	70	1,071	839	1,251
NETHERLANDS......	42	55	514	582	627
GERMANY, FED. REP	14	-	262	150	318
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	432	173	484
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	247	138	785	3,236	893
JAPAN............	238	73	514	373	604
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	509	32	510
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	3	30	15	56
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	20	97	185	130
OTHER.............	-	-	-	2	-
MIXED FRUIT...(JUN)	1,818	1,983	7,100	8,162	17,129
CANADA............	492	368	1,830	1,550	4,313
EC-TWELVE.........	12	16	97	182	390
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	48	111	304	596	765
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	927	1,155	3,312	4,511	7,867
JAPAN............	344	310	814	1,308	3,246
HONG KONG........	256	307	1,134	1,246	2,157
SINGAPORE........	188	95	545	679	877
MID. EAST & N. AFR	43	55	350	275	1,113
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	247	220	716	689	1,699
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	48	59	488	352	978
OTHER.............	-	-	2	8	4
DRIED FRUIT					
RAISINS.......(AUG)	6,658	9,345	18,899	25,729	71,873
CANADA............	692	413	1,828	1,162	3,472
EC-TWELVE.........	2,105	3,369	5,202	9,663	24,548
UNITED KINGDOM...	637	940	1,910	3,723	10,613
GERMANY, FED. REP	630	901	1,426	2,319	5,019
NETHERLANDS......	299	353	629	822	3,893
DENMARK..........	500	923	986	2,182	3,428
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	876	1,808	4,390	5,577	9,306
SWEDEN...........	317	863	2,143	2,703	4,777
NORWAY...........	229	255	1,020	1,305	1,943
FINLAND..........	220	589	1,005	1,353	1,851
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,369	3,368	6,667	8,586	29,509
JAPAN............	1,810	2,453	4,850	[illegible],163	20,736
MID. EAST & N. AFR	256	140	302	263	2,078
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	206	207	308	375	2,217
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	64	40	111	103	515
OTHER.............	89	-	90	-	227
PRUNES........(AUG)	6,225	7,279	14,659	18,293	48,250
CANADA............	252	363	731	949	2,713
EC-TWELVE.........	3,311	3,413	7,236	8,905	25,424
ITALY............	1,225	1,149	2,929	2,644	8,570
GERMANY, FED. REP	751	629	1,492	1,829	6,270
UNITED KINGDOM...	220	134	682	482	3,145
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,197	1,424	3,078	3,368	6,645
SWEDEN...........	443	612	994	1,216	2,399
FINLAND..........	544	611	1,399	1,388	2,055
NORWAY...........	84	147	420	530	1,245
SWITZERLAND......	113	11	201	104	691
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,139	1,678	2,983	3,988	10,329
JAPAN............	956	1,339	2,244	2,759	7,022
MID. EAST & N. AFR	12	93	91	294	741
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	214	287	415	651	1,988

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1985	OCTOBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	95	23	119	139	384
OTHER.............	4	-	7	-	25
FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS)					
(FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)					
GRPFRT, SS....(DEC)	137	125	1,486	1,403	1,564
CANADA............	10	11	190	76	205
EC-TWELVE.........	-	26	354	419	385
FRANCE...........	-	25	237	386	264
GERMANY, FED. REP	-	-	96	22	96
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	1	18	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	32	10	333	369	339
JAPAN............	23	4	165	262	166
HONG KONG........	-	3	52	41	54
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	4	1	42	26	42
MALAYSIA.........	-	-	36	-	36
MID. EAST & N. AFR	92	29	543	315	565
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	77	22	250	54	265
SAUDI ARABIA.....	8	-	243	165	245
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	-	34	2	42	2
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	15	62	164	64
OTHER.............	-	-	1	1	1
ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	597	216	5,802	3,072	6,264
CANADA............	60	58	947	558	1,002
EC-TWELVE.........	52	40	837	827	959
FRANCE...........	50	36	809	806	932
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	7	[illegible]	8
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	50	56	665	601	704
JAPAN............	7	12	210	236	227
INDONESIA........	-	-	192	43	202
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	28	-	106	56	106
HONG KONG........	[illegible]	11	84	100	90
MID. EAST & N. AFR	408	29	3,020	743	3,238
SAUDI ARABIA.....	395	4	2,576	393	2,763
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	-	2	35	39	37
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	27	31	286	271	310
OTHER.............	1	-	5	24	5
GRPFRT, FC....(DEC)	143	169	2,259	1,846	2,393
CANADA............	62	41	703	345	748
EC-TWELVE.........	20	6	263	209	306
GERMANY, FED. REP	19	3	195	83	236
UNITED KINGDOM...	1	2	38	24	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	12	57	78	58
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	52	108	1,130	1,158	1,174
JAPAN............	52	106	1,102	1,130	1,140
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	0	90	51	90
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	1	11	3	11
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	5	1	7	2	7
ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	781	864	10,808	8,594	11,469
CANADA............	528	366	5,325	3,201	5,656
EC-TWELVE.........	77	143	1,303	2,116	1,379
NETHERLANDS......	39	25	380	708	415
GERMANY, FED. REP	13	38	307	821	315
UNITED KINGDOM...	17	65	224	286	237
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	-	4	205	127	221
FRANCE...........	9	5	187	134	192
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	54	65	698	809	799
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	73	169	1,755	1,451	1,834
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	6	27	475	472	493
HONG KONG........	15	13	281	239	296
JAPAN............	0	87	285	205	285
NEW ZEALAND......	23	30	228	121	256
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	-	3	189	90	192
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	74	507	[illegible]22	511
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	39	31	1,0[illegible]4	331	1,063
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	9	16	213	158	226
OTHER.............	1	-	2	5	2
GRPFRT, CNF...(DEC)	40	113	1,489	2,127	1,559
CANADA............	17	87	66	277	66
EC-TWELVE.........	-	1	77	101	77
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	180	191	242
SWITZERLAND......	-	-	176	184	238
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4	19	1,046	1,406	1,046
JAPAN............	-	-	1,029	1,219	1,029
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	12	94	12
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	-	-	32	4	32
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	20	7	77	48	84
OTHER.............	-	-	-	5	-
ORANGE, CNF...(DEC)	227	232	3,359	3,279	3,559
CANADA............	21	3	164	187	164
EC-TWELVE.........	22	76	475	280	496
UNITED KINGDOM...	22	-	152	53	152
GERMANY, FED. REP	-	54	120	130	120
IRELAND..........	-	-	94	-	94
DENMARK..........	-	22	56	44	77
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	151	215	173
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	161	106	1,990	2,054	2,137
MALAYSIA.........	73	58	504	644	556
JAPAN............	-	2	433	397	480
SINGAPORE........	71	21	357	389	393

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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1985	OCTOBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
ORANGE, CNF. (CONT)					
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	.	.	367	100	367
HONG KONG.........	9	23	307	323	307
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	158	265	158
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	4	66	34	70
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	20	42	317	215	324
OTHER.............	2	.	37	28	37
FRESH VEGETABLES					
ASPARAGUS.....(OCT)	2	4	2	4	5,087
CANADA............	2	2	2	2	1,946
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	.	.	447
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	191
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	1	.	1	2,398
JAPAN.............	.	1	.	1	2,257
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	.	101
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	.	3
LETTUCE.......(OCT)	9,725	11,056	9,725	11,056	148,161
CANADA............	8,901	9,585	8,901	9,585	131,614
EC-TWELVE.........	30	306	30	306	2,868
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	309
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	577	923	577	923	10,889
MID. EAST & N. AFR	26	56	26	56	66
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	34	20	34	20	480
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	109	166	109	166	1,774
OTHER.............	48	.	48	.	163
ONION.........(OCT)	4,056	10,846	4,056	10,846	66,261
CANADA............	1,980	3,411	1,980	3,411	28,775
EC-TWELVE.........	.	18	.	18	2,218
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	372
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,634	6,929	1,634	6,929	31,208
JAPAN.............	97	1,517	97	1,517	19,228
HONG KONG.........	1,152	1,185	1,152	1,185	6,096
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	58	3,790	58	3,790	3,817
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	376	469	376	469	2,615
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	35	21	35	21	678
OTHER.............	32	.	32	.	394
POTATOES, TABL(OCT)	1,334	976	1,334	976	34,048
CANADA............	802	687	802	687	29,560
EC-TWELVE.........	.	54	.	54	3
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	14	.	14	100
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	228	39	228	39	501
MID. EAST & N. AFR	19	.	19	.	22
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	267	112	267	112	3,151
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	18	70	18	70	708
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	3
POTATOES, SEED(OCT)	40	113	40	113	6,425
CANADA............	.	19	.	19	5,078
~~EAST~~ ASIA & PACIF.	40	.	40	.	95
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	100
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	35	.	35	779
MEXICO............	.	35	.	35	697
HONDURAS..........	.	.	.	.	82
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	59	.	59	373
TOMATOES......(OCT)	4,968	5,248	4,968	5,248	57,782
CANADA............	4,652	5,075	4,652	5,075	54,773
EC-TWELVE.........	.	4	.	4	1
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	277	148	277	148	2,532
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	20	3	20	3	157
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	13	18	13	18	282
OTHER.............	6	.	.	.	35
CANNED VEGETABLES					
CORN..........(AUG)	6,761	8,493	14,984	19,632	70,042
CANADA............	59	27	137	264	935
EC-TWELVE.........	3,298	3,335	6,938	8,549	28,572
GERMANY, FED. REP	728	1,496	2,188	3,546	11,577
UNITED KINGDOM....	1,696	991	2,861	2,441	9,582
FRANCE............	721	598	1,383	1,882	5,576
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	666	464	1,454	2,100	8,041
SWITZERLAND.......	251	226	586	1,337	4,859
SWEDEN............	311	150	602	499	2,401
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,599	4,449	6,018	8,045	29,799
JAPAN.............	1,476	3,549	3,290	5,985	19,117
HONG KONG.........	80	237	408	529	4,057
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	622	407	898	748	3,124
MID. EAST & N. AFR	6	0	107	103	659
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	109	119	237	347	1,514
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	24	100	92	224	519
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	2
TOM./PST&PULP.(JUL)	273	306	962	1,199	2,660
CANADA............	97	85	313	447	944
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	16	31	28
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	1	29
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	135	144	498	440	1,246

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1985	OCTOBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
JAPAN.............	101	48	245	176	680
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	15	51	153	159	353
MID. EAST & N. AFR	9	45	36	147	116
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	20	16	38	83	139
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	5	14	55	49	152
OTHER.............	7	.	7	.	7
TOMATO, WHOLE.(JUL)	670	459	2,480	1,578	7,773
CANADA............	127	232	593	760	1,969
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	18	5	94
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	6	.	6
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	532	210	1,756	626	5,295
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	415	90	1,524	456	4,675
MID. EAST & N. AFR	11	2	42	107	101
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	8	28
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	15	66	73	270
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	10
OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
CORN/SWEET/FRZ(JUL)	2,719	2,664	10,458	11,533	41,685
CANADA............	182	90	614	517	3,634
EC-TWELVE.........	556	458	1,316	1,500	4,180
UNITED KINGDOM....	314	408	860	1,295	3,200
GERMANY, FED. REP	131	.	277	35	592
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	19	18	58	115	372
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,932	2,091	8,392	9,288	32,884
JAPAN.............	1,576	1,924	6,967	7,685	27,744
AUSTRALIA.........	263	153	1,193	1,470	4,631
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	.	15	13	145
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	3	18	3	287
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	24	4	46	98	180
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	2
FR. FRIES/FRZ.(JUL)	4,625	7,130	18,619	25,717	65,699
CANADA............	49	16	128	338	343
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	234	15	282
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4,383	7,013	17,828	25,014	63,963
JAPAN.............	3,371	5,982	15,076	21,542	55,218
MID. EAST & N. AFR	171	.	314	16	478
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	4	31	25	135
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	22	96	75	308	475
OTHER.............	.	.	10	.	20
GARLIC/DRD/DEH(JAN)	150	530	1,777	3,619	2,388
CANADA............	27	71	473	761	600
EC-TWELVE.........	81	100	675	916	823
UNITED KINGDOM....	33	24	245	381	308
GERMANY, FED. REP	34	73	255	367	300
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	14	16	139	202	186
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8	67	247	393	287
AUSTRALIA.........	4	44	152	266	170
JAPAN.............	3	22	63	103	84
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	7	72	109	80
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2	259	89	1,162	323
VENEZUELA.........	.	.	64	.	253
MEXICO............	1	.	1	3	42
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	3	47	10	47
OTHER.............	15	6	36	67	41
ONIONS/DRD/DEH(JAN)	1,219	1,249	13,050	11,657	15,353
CANADA............	155	186	1,871	1,170	2,189
EC-TWELVE.........	629	610	6,304	5,540	7,454
UNITED KINGDOM....	256	249	2,448	1,956	2,895
GERMANY, FED. REP	160	222	1,842	2,043	2,164
NETHERLANDS.......	48	39	914	488	1,008
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	151	176	1,512	1,458	1,776
SWITZERLAND.......	32	55	603	446	708
SWEDEN............	48	23	482	489	575
NORWAY............	35	37	237	293	267
FINLAND...........	37	61	179	208	216
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	265	250	2,962	3,188	3,490
JAPAN.............	131	131	1,603	2,036	1,936
AUSTRALIA.........	130	77	1,036	955	1,137
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	11	34	33	39
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	7	176	103	191
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	9	120	92	123
OTHER.............	13	.	72	75	92
POTATO/FLAKES.(OCT)	573	705	573	705	13,423
CANADA............	76	20	76	20	534
EC-TWELVE.........	18	180	18	180	786
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	131
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	479	471	479	471	11,723
JAPAN.............	371	380	371	380	10,448
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	29
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	32	.	32	211
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	1	.	1	8
POTATO/DRD/DEH(OCT)	340	681	340	681	3,615
CANADA............	112	490	112	490	2,388
EC-TWELVE.........	2	137	2	137	137
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	18	.	18	123
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	125	26	125	26	763
JAPAN.............	122	26	122	26	505

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1985	OCTOBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
POTATO,DRD/D (CONT)					
PHILIPPINES......	.	.	.	.	158
MID. EAST & N. AFR	55	9	55	9	99
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	.	53
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	45	1	45	1	51
TREE NUTS					
ALMONDS/UNSHLD(JUL)	510	351	1,709	960	4,754
CANADA............	136	121	215	177	584
EC-TWELVE.........	16	.	168	[illegible]	700
GERMANY, FED. REP	16	.	74	.	304
FRANCE...........	.	.	19	.	193
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	0	.	91
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	34	47	55	233
MID. EAST & N. AFR	53	.	130	32	630
ISRAEL...........	22	.	32	.	157
KUWAIT...........	20	.	58	.	156
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	29	32	140
JORDAN...........	10	.	10	.	130
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	90	[illegible]	311	23	514
MEXICO...........	53	7	265	13	408
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	3	2	20
OTHER.............	208	189	834	663	1,983
INDIA............	208	189	827	663	1,958
PECANS/UNSHLD.(OCT)	84	79	84	79	678
CANADA............	39	51	39	51	197
EC-TWELVE.........	30	19	30	19	356
UNITED KINGDOM...	19	19	19	19	257
NETHERLANDS......	9	.	9	.	50
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	.	41
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	12	6	12	6	49
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	2	.	2	8
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	1	2	1	7
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	.	1	.	61
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	.	1
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	1
WALNUTS/UNSHLD(AUG)	20,355	24,156	27,563	25,841	42,689
CANADA............	561	403	1,051	685	2,622
EC-TWELVE.........	17,035	21,828	19,773	22,305	28,990
GERMANY, FED. REP	4,320	6,901	4,549	6,995	9,897
SPAIN............	5,781	6,748	7,348	6,968	8,542
ITALY............	3,061	2,825	3,079	2,861	3,833
NETHERLANDS......	2,057	3,970	2,915	3,989	3,256
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	952	911	1,539	1,033	1,671
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	130	263	241	364	662
MID. EAST & N. AFR	79	40	79	48	617
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1,597	692	4,880	1,386	8,108
MEXICO...........	1,255	450	4,538	1,123	7,343
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	.	18
OTHER.............	.	19	.	19	0
PISTACH/UNSHLD(SEP)	45	65	140	108	1,236
CANADA............	.	.	25	.	286
EC-TWELVE.........	21	33	21	45	375
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	18	.	30	282
FRANCE...........	.	.	.	.	47
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	2	1	2	58
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	28	46	49	288
CHINA (MAINLAND).	.	11	18	31	137
HONG KONG........	10	5	28	5	84
AUSTRALIA........	.	.	.	.	34
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	14	2	33	4	126
MEXICO...........	14	2	33	2	119
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	.	0	.	0
OTHER.............	.	1	14	8	101
ALMONDS/SHLD..(JUL)	15,480	8,234	54,302	28,237	136,312
CANADA............	427	1,071	1,192	2,298	2,581
EC-TWELVE.........	10,375	3,758	29,981	15,685	68,432
GERMANY, FED. REP	6,450	2,067	17,738	8,155	37,843
FRANCE...........	1,304	422	4,487	2,888	9,987
UNITED KINGDOM...	907	335	3,830	1,738	7,998
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,738	862	6,046	3,316	10,575
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,924	2,368	5,378	6,374	20,096
JAPAN............	1,325	2,079	3,705	5,107	15,322
AUSTRALIA........	318	125	714	673	2,129
MID. EAST & N. AFR	709	31	1,628	196	5,333
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	134	80	299	146	1,398
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	.	23	.	31
OTHER.............	172	65	9,755	223	27,866
USSR.............	.	.	9,326	.	26,671
PECANS/SHLD...(OCT)	83	96	83	96	700
CANADA............	42	67	42	67	411
EC-TWELVE.........	6	12	6	12	190
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	.	94
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	.	.	.	.	49
UNITED KINGDOM...	6	[illegible]	6	5	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	34	16	34	16	48
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2	.	2	.	10
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	2	.	2	40
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	.	1

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1985	OCTOBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
WALNUTS/SHLD..(AUG)	3,079	2,676	3,841	3,763	7,984
CANADA............	99	145	244	392	682
EC-TWELVE.........	2,544	1,840	2,893	2,331	4,190
SPAIN............	1,873	963	1,930	1,127	2,327
GERMANY, FED. REP	54	307	296	596	747
ITALY............	554	539	554	539	699
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	63	61	107	93	286
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	328	509	539	746	2,122
AUSTRALIA........	222	134	362	265	1,193
JAPAN............	62	279	80	355	546
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	35	57	74	84	330
MID. EAST & N. AFR	34	36	47	90	332
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	11	85	11	86	350
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	17	5
OTHER.............	.	1	0	9	17
PISTACHIO/SHLD(SEP)	28	30	35	58	353
CANADA............	6	.	13	10	49
EC-TWELVE.........	2	.	2	7	80
FRANCE...........	.	.	.	7	59
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	0	2	0	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	19	11	19	13	62
HONG KONG........	1	.	1	.	25
SINGAPORE........	13	.	13	1	17
JAPAN............	.	.	.	.	11
AUSTRALIA........	[illegible]	11	5	12	[illegible]
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	19	.	27	148
MEXICO...........	.	19	.	27	144
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	.	13
ALMONDS/PREP..(JUL)	3,209	3,881	11,995	11,998	33,223
CANADA............	102	210	364	592	838
EC-TWELVE.........	2,212	1,742	8,818	7,043	22,245
GERMANY, FED. REP	995	697	4,216	3,168	10,540
FRANCE...........	539	281	1,760	1,574	4,621
UNITED KINGDOM...	150	326	744	1,666	3,165
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	277	644	942	1,498	2,237
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	544	1,132	1,682	2,653	6,873
JAPAN............	417	1,067	1,231	2,238	5,516
MID. EAST & N. AFR	49	143	114	175	550
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	6	24	15	90
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	1	1	4	9
OTHER.............	21	2	50	19	380
HOPS					
HOPS...........(SEP)	32	41	33	145	1,980
CANADA............	.	[illegible]	.	[illegible]	411
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	1	.	1	317
JAPAN............	.	1	.	1	283
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	20	9	20	113	1,154
BRAZIL...........	20	9	20	111	854
COLOMBIA.........	.	.	.	.	158
ARGENTINA........	.	.	.	.	122
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	23	3	23	29
OTHER.............	9	.	10	.	70
HOPS EXTRACT..(SEP)	254	274	422	323	2,074
CANADA............	.	3	3	3	75
EC-TWELVE.........	16	10	16	14	188
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	14	1	15	2	109
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	197	256	360	291	1,560
COLOMBIA.........	.	.	80	.	567
MEXICO...........	152	232	211	232	529
BRAZIL...........	45	12	59	47	223
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	1	3	1	18
OTHER.............	26	4	26	13	124
WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
GRAPE WINES...(JAN)	574	616	4,766	5,539	5,631
CANADA............	259	225	2,145	2,090	2,487
EC-TWELVE.........	133	174	1,045	1,242	1,225
UNITED KINGDOM...	81	146	664	779	797
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	21	9	125	197	137
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	9	10	84	130	96
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	94	110	690	1,062	803
JAPAN............	50	71	485	825	561
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	[illegible]	6	4	7
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	12	16	137	165	182
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	66	79	631	826	797
BAHAMAS..........	1	17	178	183	198
LW & WW ISLANDS..	7	19	133	171	166
NETHL. ANTILLES..	15	[illegible]	119	184	157
OTHER.............	2	0	28	20	32
ESSENTIAL OILS					
LEMON OIL.....(NOV)	41	37	913	692	913
CANADA............	9	11	85	46	85
EC-TWELVE.........	19	3	496	414	496
UNITED KINGDOM...	18	1	449	322	449
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	4	6	4
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	13	238	146	238
JAPAN............	9	11	103	89	103

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
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(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1985	OCTOBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
LEMON OIL... (CONT)					
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	1	0	76	27	76
HONG KONG........	0	.	24	10	24
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	0	5	9	5
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	9	84	69	84
OTHER............	.	1	2	2	2
ORANGE OIL....(NOV)	116	145	1,719	1,469	1,719
CANADA...........	0	1	100	34	100
EC-TWELVE........	18	33	379	300	379
NETHERLANDS......	5	4	131	119	131
UNITED KINGDOM...	0	16	93	44	93
GERMANY, FED. REP	8	8	41	58	41
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	4	95	167	95
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	22	71	589	437	589
JAPAN............	5	22	334	278	334
CHINA (MAINLAND).	2	.	162	6	162
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1	1	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	67	19	464	437	464
MEXICO...........	66	2	432	349	432
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	.	2	2	2
OTHER............	8	16	89	91	89
PEPPERMINT OIL(NOV)	91	88	880	963	880
CANADA...........	3	5	32	43	32
EC-TWELVE........	64	42	443	469	443
UNITED KINGDOM...	35	8	207	212	207
GERMANY, FED. REP	14	7	82	82	82
NETHERLANDS......	2	2	47	49	47
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	15	3	34	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	12	9	187	242	187
JAPAN............	2	1	137	142	137
KOREA, REPUELIC O	4	6	24	44	24
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	1	13	9	13
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	11	15	175	138	175
MEXICO...........	5	10	101	78	101
BRAZIL...........	5	2	27	17	27
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	0	1	4	1
OTHER............	1	1	26	24	26
SPEARMINT OIL.(NOV)	22	49	36C	470	36C
CANADA...........	2	2	19	28	19
EC-TWELVE........	13	16	176	232	176
UNITED KINGDOM...	8	6	104	74	104
ITALY............	2	5	21	40	21
FRANCE...........	3	3	20	65	2C
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	2	1	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6	25	104	119	104
JAPAN............	1	24	66	71	66
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	5	0	23	27	23
HONG KONG........	.	.	12	14	12
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	0	2	3	2
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	5	42	73	42
MEXICO...........	1	3	31	37	31
BRAZIL...........	0	2	7	33	7
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	C	0	C
OTHER............	.	1	14	14	14

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1985	OCTOBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS					
APPLES......(JUL)	4,371	5,886	36,006	25,709	146,384
CANADA..........	2,512	5,708	5,457	10,264	42,236
NEW ZEALAND....	.	.	12,114	6,830	32,449
CHILE..........	.	.	361	610	30,792
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	10,852	7,270	17,027
FRANCE..........	103	.	2,827	.	15,821
BANANAS.....(JAN)	222,143	227,002	2,513,287	2,464,233	2,968,751
ECUADOR.........	49,937	49,282	618,046	624,229	720,428
HONDURAS........	56,079	46,067	487,411	422,779	568,560
COSTA RICA......	37,576	37,937	449,571	478,092	534,470
COLOMBIA........	38,022	45,008	356,991	426,649	439,361
PANAMA..........	10,714	18,051	288,322	210,600	343,503
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	25	48	6,498	7,659	6,561
CANADA..........	25	48	6,232	7,212	6,237
STRAWBERRIES(JAN)	73	55	2,459	4,285	4,592
MEXICO..........	14	24	1,669	3,813	3,046
NEW ZEALAND....	1	28	154	162	789
GRAPEFRUIT..(SEP)	16	47	16	94	2,578
BAHAMAS.........	.	.	.	.	1,616
MEXICO..........	.	.	.	.	854
LEMONS......(AUG)	4,009	451	9,367	4,045	14,637
CHILE..........	1,775	.	5,442	1,035	8,314
SPAIN..........	202	59	1,636	164	3,692
BAHAMAS.........	1,999	392	2,183	2,846	2,278
LIMES.......(APR)	2,509	1,904	20,140	15,921	31,715
MEXICO..........	2,288	1,435	17,446	13,687	27,194
BAHAMAS.........	188	455	2,196	1,696	3,592
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	10	541	6,785	9,673	6,785
MEXICO..........	.	541	5,846	6,218	5,846
ORANGES.....(NOV)	146	211	22,962	28,159	22,962
DOMINICAN REPUB	146	54	4,586	1,988	4,586
SPAIN..........	.	.	3,845	6,314	3,845
ISRAEL..........	.	.	3,730	6,205	3,730
MOROCCO.........	.	.	3,567	.	3,567
JAMAICA.........	.	39	3,489	2,379	3,489
GRAPES......(JUN)	2,380	4,517	29,526	29,465	203,401
CHILE..........	.	.	4,606	2,833	172,696
MEXICO..........	.	.	22,259	19,301	26,850
MANGOES.....(JAN)	2,115	21	36,842	43,746	36,865
MEXICO..........	2,115	.	28,457	36,570	28,479
HAITI..........	.	21	7,853	6,755	7,853
CANTALOUPES.(MAY)	24	477	34,344	51,508	123,523
MEXICO..........	24	477	30,111	48,019	98,103
MELONS,OTHER(MAY)	178	91	10,941	12,928	61,228
MEXICO..........	161	.	8,011	9,888	23,468
GUATEMALA......	.	7	1,667	1,456	13,091
WATERMELONS.(APR)	35	.	64,269	60,722	93,720
MEXICO..........	35	.	63,042	56,220	87,830
PEARS.......(JUL)	1,567	1,911	3,129	4,032	25,110
CHILE..........	.	.	78	.	10,155
AUSTRALIA......	.	74	733	544	5,534
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	438	184	4,025
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	1,775	3,111	48,435	63,849	53,962
HONDURAS.......	681	283	27,576	23,291	29,049
COSTA RICA.....	693	1,745	9,746	26,320	12,415
DOMINICAN REPUB	251	723	4,983	9,699	5,871
MEXICO..........	44	37	5,255	2,943	5,516
KIWIFRUIT...(OCT)	734	27	734	27	9,288
NEW ZEALAND....	734	27	734	27	9,199
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUN)	265	705	1,417	1,914	3,589
SPAIN..........	205	622	1,138	1,282	2,765
ISRAEL.........	26	20	83	77	409
MANDARINS...(JAN)	4,185	3,401	38,246	37,597	44,902
SPAIN..........	2,528	1,188	17,866	18,256	21,464
JAPAN..........	1,391	1,592	13,556	10,143	16,361
OLIVES,TOTAL(NOV)	7,098	5,719	63,271	65,294	63,271
SPAIN..........	5,569	5,028	54,349	57,090	54,349
-BRN,N GR/RP(NOV)	296	161	4,824	2,538	4,824
SPAIN..........	189	.	2,025	.	2,025
GREECE.........	99	144	1,937	2,372	1,937
MEXICO..........	.	.	732	.	732
-BRN,GR,N RP(NOV)	1,679	717	7,415	5,859	7,415
SPAIN..........	415	400	4,205	4,004	4,205
MEXICO..........	1,205	288	2,162	805	2,162
-BRN,RP,N GR(NOV)	16	45	335	572	335
GREECE.........	16	36	294	461	294
-BRN,RP/GRN.(NOV)	259	277	3,153	3,368	3,153
SPAIN..........	251	257	2,948	3,013	2,948
-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	4,781	4,442	46,126	51,216	46,126
SPAIN..........	4,697	4,315	44,806	49,586	44,806
-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	67	77	1,420	1,740	1,420
GREECE.........	41	21	924	1,003	924
SPAIN..........	17	47	358	451	358
PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	2,249	696	12,677	5,707	28,792
GREECE.........	111	360	1,294	1,277	9,532
SPAIN..........	1,838	9	3,342	70	6,924
CHILE..........	201	81	2,793	1,553	4,563
REP SOUTH AFRIC	41	25	2,665	1,754	3,914
PEARS.......(JUN)	847	204	8,966	1,719	17,633
SPAIN..........	507	24	588	621	7,376
REP SOUTH AFRIC	155	17	3,696	497	4,237
AUSTRALIA......	.	77	2,538	195	2,701
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	12,660	15,190	2C3,898	224,635	238,878
PHILIPPINES....	4,279	6,999	104,767	94,557	123,316
THAILAND.......	4,766	6,662	69,452	99,406	80,379
MIX,N TROPIC(JUN)	826	1,114	9,498	6,495	19,587
MEXICO..........	562	751	2,513	3,659	7,301
ITALY..........	124	0	2,173	0	2,326
REP SOUTH AFRIC	21	151	1,876	579	2,299
GREECE.........	.	.	359	34	1,990

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1985	OCTOBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUL)	410	616	970	1,405	2,761
TURKEY.........	355	562	841	1,022	2,378
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	10	13	17	19	608
IRAN...........	-	-	-	-	437
CHINA (MAINLAND	-	7	3	11	73
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	43	23	43	38	2,190
IRAN...........	-	-	-	-	1,022
TUNISIA........	-	-	-	-	448
PAKISTAN.......	-	-	-	-	428
DRIED FIGS..(SEP)	1,164	818	1,164	835	3,352
GREECE.........	1,045	688	1,045	705	2,832
TURKEY.........	106	109	106	109	397
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	29	1,012	80	1,796	3,389
MEXICO.........	25	1,008	25	1,759	3,137
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	18	-	18	-	3,189
SPAIN..........	18	-	18	-	2,684
TURKEY.........	-	-	-	-	357
FRUIT JUICE 1/					
(FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)					
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	2,094	2,507	10,663	10,375	32,883
GERMANY, FED. R	435	637	2,001	2,233	7,372
ARGENTINA......	963	325	3,644	1,865	6,882
AUSTRIA........	266	329	1,421	1,000	3,264
NETHERLANDS....	78	138	795	724	2,776
SPAIN..........	61	89	524	356	2,683
REP SOUTH AFRIC	37	37	865	523	1,968
FCOJ........(DEC)	25,392	60,239	389,749	358,274	428,347
BRAZIL.........	24,913	59,196	378,437	327,167	415,097
GRAPE,CONC,A(JAN)	1,881	3,093	25,531	23,825	28,514
ARGENTINA......	521	1,492	15,979	8,215	17,445
BRAZIL.........	935	1,320	5,719	10,426	6,275
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	862	974	14,231	24,546	20,518
PHILIPPINES....	841	960	13,684	23,974	19,767
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	2,719	3,751	39,435	47,651	48,725
PHILIPPINES....	1,156	2,178	16,436	18,949	20,752
THAILAND.......	366	609	11,419	18,025	14,436
BRAZIL.........	438	494	4,331	4,635	5,198
FROZEN FRUIT					
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	528	340	3,902	3,834	4,634
CANADA.........	528	316	3,901	3,753	4,633
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	299	898	1,635	5,202	1,992
NEW ZEALAND....	23	-	465	673	465
CANADA.........	90	-	338	596	458
YUGOSLAVIA.....	34	639	279	2,470	391
UNITED KINGDOM.	152	110	320	363	334
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	566	749	25,981	21,151	26,982
MEXICO.........	189	386	22,059	16,023	22,264
POLAND.........	310	247	3,107	2,869	3,833
FRESH VEGETABLES					
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	179	143	179	143	14,136
MEXICO.........	-	5	-	5	12,885
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	432	782	432	782	13,998
CANADA.........	432	764	432	764	12,546
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	11,039	9,611	11,039	9,611	61,965
CANADA.........	10,772	9,409	10,772	9,409	55,022
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	1,302	755	1,302	755	6,589
CANADA.........	1,250	721	1,250	721	4,251
MEXICO.........	-	-	-	-	1,393
CELERY......(OCT)	1,042	467	1,042	467	7,127
CANADA.........	980	396	980	396	3,804
MEXICO.........	-	-	-	-	1,977
GUATEMALA......	63	54	63	54	1,192
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	584	871	584	871	182,331
MEXICO.........	402	748	402	748	172,186
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	39	6	39	6	16,789
MEXICO.........	-	-	-	-	15,983
GARLIC......(OCT)	437	324	437	324	16,992
MEXICO.........	99	37	99	37	10,003
ARGENTINA......	-	-	-	-	3,309
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	345	14	345	14	9,892
MEXICO.........	-	-	-	-	6,545
CANADA.........	312	14	312	14	3,256
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	73	466	73	466	11,059
MEXICO.........	7	250	7	250	9,975
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	1,810	1,531	1,810	1,531	108,587
MEXICO.........	758	1,070	758	1,070	86,486
CANADA.........	815	143	815	143	18,795
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	2,402	2,180	2,402	2,180	106,925
MEXICO.........	1,544	1,248	1,544	1,248	94,764
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	83	-	83	-	27,974
CANADA.........	83	-	83	-	27,955
POTATO,TABLE(OCT)	4,378	9,784	4,378	9,784	106,292
CANADA.........	4,373	9,754	4,373	9,754	106,036
SQUASH......(OCT)	557	479	557	479	57,542
MEXICO.........	553	470	553	470	55,276
TOMATOES....(OCT)	14,253	24,382	14,253	24,382	422,201
MEXICO.........	14,059	24,033	14,059	24,033	408,257
ASPARAGUS...(OCT)	661	706	661	706	9,924
MEXICO.........	619	559	619	559	8,670
CANNED VEGETABLES					
PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	569	585	1,518	1,594	9,087
SPAIN..........	569	585	1,518	1,580	9,082
TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	3,814	3,887	12,790	15,163	63,087
MEXICO.........	219	291	2,075	594	15,902
PORTUGAL.......	713	1,327	4,339	6,119	14,815
ISRAEL.........	1,171	1,511	2,573	3,277	14,382
TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	890	950	3,240	3,213	15,070
ISRAEL.........	532	379	1,895	1,784	6,534
ITALY..........	81	122	581	407	5,584
SPAIN..........	208	375	291	647	1,726
TOMATOES....(JUL)	7,177	5,667	23,691	24,871	90,450
ITALY..........	3,375	2,391	11,750	13,888	45,622
SPAIN..........	2,131	1,487	6,932	6,009	25,295
ISRAEL.........	1,116	501	3,181	2,069	13,542
ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	1,354	1,425	14,523	16,121	17,540
SPAIN..........	1,350	1,422	14,320	15,988	17,299
ASPARAGUS...(APR)	143	103	1,658	1,265	2,595
MEXICO.........	-	-	1,031	192	1,332
CHINA (TAIWAN).	136	75	452	918	899
MUSHROOOMS..(JUL)	4,904	4,169	23,327	22,078	73,448
CHINA (TAIWAN).	1,400	1,432	7,110	7,703	23,062
CHINA (MAINLAND	836	1,455	6,576	6,531	19,864
HONG KONG......	1,714	998	5,658	5,373	19,110
FROZEN VEGETABLES					
PEAS........(SEP)	836	676	1,807	1,320	8,311
CHINA (TAIWAN).	153	333	407	608	3,768
CANADA.........	112	341	785	709	3,136
BROCCOLI....(SEP)	1,267	3,158	2,938	6,834	45,206
MEXICO.........	981	2,167	1,952	4,661	38,259
GUATEMALA......	254	924	942	2,024	6,197
CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	1,450	1,573	3,351	2,995	17,563
MEXICO.........	1,271	1,398	2,858	2,553	15,798
OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	788	560	5,147	4,509	7,587
DOMINICAN REPUB	441	139	3,176	2,205	3,555
EL SALVADOR....	286	267	1,444	1,606	2,362
GUATEMALA......	60	150	463	647	1,586
POTATOES....(SEP)	2,843	2,193	6,326	4,658	35,529
CANADA.........	2,806	2,128	6,230	4,517	34,785
DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	66	61	824	865	995
JAPAN..........	28	20	387	321	458
CHINA (TAIWAN).	29	10	167	190	195
KOREA, REPUBLIC	2	10	91	154	121
CHILE..........	-	10	95	96	117
TREE NUTS					
COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	4,542	3,906	39,841	33,061	47,878
PHILIPPINES....	4,075	3,262	34,339	27,489	41,118
BRAZIL,UNSHL(AUG)	173	120	1,558	1,676	5,051
BRAZIL.........	167	113	1,507	1,668	4,974
PISTACH,UNSH(SEP)	1,491	55	3,162	140	12,466
IRAN...........	1,474	-	3,144	-	10,662
BRAZILS,SHLD(AUG)	574	233	1,408	907	4,484
BRAZIL.........	446	85	986	530	3,018
PERU...........	104	116	372	293	1,127
CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	4,603	3,282	16,508	14,921	45,574
BRAZIL.........	1,592	889	5,481	3,906	20,950
INDIA..........	2,573	2,158	9,276	9,974	20,400
FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	17	14	211	93	1,886
TURKEY.........	-	8	174	48	1,745
HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
HOPS........(SEP)	1,035	36,307	1,035	356,857	7,807,451
GERMANY, FED. R	11	-	11	-	6,088,525
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	-	35,417	-	355,967	1,230,644
GRAPE WINE					
(1,000 LITERS)					
CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	5,873	5,078	43,113	38,833	59,642
ITALY..........	2,687	2,152	20,173	15,637	27,757
FRANCE.........	1,904	1,934	11,864	11,794	16,268
SPAIN..........	1,074	828	9,223	9,514	13,146
TABLE WINE..(JAN)	35,328	28,511	339,976	263,100	422,615
ITALY..........	18,630	12,226	178,201	126,699	221,326
FRANCE.........	8,459	8,025	82,685	76,437	104,377
GERMANY, FED. R	4,810	3,893	45,605	30,480	54,338
FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	2,165	2,265	16,737	15,207	21,370
ITALY..........	1,111	847	8,620	7,304	10,673
SPAIN..........	799	1,134	5,390	5,362	7,392
CUT FLOWERS					
(1,000 UNITS)					
ROSES.......(JAN)	13,819	17,987	140,384	182,580	168,653
COLOMBIA.......	10,619	14,695	109,896	144,784	133,252
CARNATIONS..(JAN)	41,148	41,088	513,503	514,198	620,326
COLOMBIA.......	40,301	39,736	493,928	494,474	597,340

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